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U.S. Department of Agriculture



for a Half Century
10,000 Families have planted
CHESMORE
Garden, Flower and Field Seeds



CHESMORE SEED CO.

409 FELIX ST.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Office and Warehouse 210-212 South Third St.

D. N. Shoemaker
Vegetable Seed Trade



RIVAL BRAND GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS

IN making new lawns, pulverize the surface well, not less than six inches deep, and broadcast concentrated SHEEP MANURE at the rate of six to ten pounds per one hundred square feet, working into top two or three inches of soil. Sow MID WEST RIVAL BRAND LAWN MIXTURE at the rate of one pound per three hundred square feet, or sixty to eighty pounds per acre. Rake in, smooth surface, and firm with roller.

Our RIVAL BRAND Lawn Mixture is cleaned and recleaned, the very best quality of heavy weight seed, high test as to purity and germination.

It is a combination of hardy grasses that will produce a quick growing permanent greensward, and is the best for starting new lawns or reseeding on old lawns. Per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.

“What Causes Crab Grass?”

We have frequently been asked the question, “What causes the growth of Crab Grass in our lawns?” From our own experience and observation, we have learned that most of our native grasses go through a rest period in late summer, generally in July and August, and it is at this time that the Crab Grass begins to make its appearance, and if the weather should prove showery it has the effect of producing a vigorous growth of Crab Grass.

Crab Grass re-seeds itself, and experience has proven that the seeds will remain in the ground dormant an indefinite length of time until the proper season arrives for their growth and development. Consequently, unless the seed is eliminated before seeding time, it will re-seed itself.

No method of control is known except hand weeding, although White Clover tends to retard its growth. Raking with a sharp-toothed rake and mowing with a low-set mower is sometimes effectual in preventing seeding. Crab Grass does not grow in the shade and is killed by the first hard frost, but the seed in the ground will grow the next season.

As Crab Grass flourishes under showery conditions, too much sprinkling may aid its growth. Do not sprinkle superficially or too often, a thorough soaking every ten days being much more effective.

Our RIVAL BRAND Lawn Grass seed does not contain the seed of Crab Grass. RIVAL BRAND Lawn Grass assures a successful, and a permanent lawn.

How to Remove the Spots and Patches on Your Lawn

Everyone is aware that even in the best-kept lawns, unsightly spots devoid of grass will appear, which are caused by root-destroying insects or fungus disease; and as these spots are not protected by a covering of turf during the winter, as a natural consequence, the chemical elements in the soil are leached out by the action of the weather, causing them to “cake,” or become hard early in the spring. It is useless and a waste of seed to sow these spots unless they are carefully prepared to receive the seed. For this purpose it is our practice to cover them with pulverized sheep manure and bone fertilizer at the rate of 13 lbs. for each 250 square feet, then dig these spots up, and after raking until no trace of the fertilizers can be seen, sow our RIVAL BRAND Lawn Grass Seed at the rate of 1 lb. to each 300 square feet. Roll thoroughly or tamp with the back of a spade. When any weeding is done on the lawn immediately drop a few grains of seed wherever weed is removed, and while the soil is disturbed press the seed into the soil.

RIVAL BRAND KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Per lb., 50c; 10 lbs., \$4.50.
RIVAL BRAND WHITE CLOVER—Per lb., 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.00.

Add postage at zone rates. Special quotations on large lots.

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The Home of CHESMORE SEEDS

409 Felix

The Chesmore Seed Company for 51 years has been supplying reliable farm, garden, and flower seeds to the growers of many states.

A. M. Chesmore established the business in 1878 and since then it has continued a steady growth through the passing years. The firm is noted for its reliable seeds of high germination and value and for its integrity in business dealings. Such a growth and record is based entirely on giving to the customers dependable service and good seeds.

Good seeds or any other product depends entirely on the reliability and care used in their production. When Mr. A. M. Chesmore founded the business he laid down a plan to safeguard those who dealt with him. It was simple. He made it a strict rule to secure seeds from experienced growers who were known to be reputable. Each new source of supply must meet exacting demands before its line was accepted for distribution to Chesmore customers.

Mr. C. R. Chesmore became associated with his father early in the nineties and since that time the same policy has been religiously carried out.

Mr. A. M. Chesmore passed away in 1900 and at that time Mr. A. R. Chesmore came into the business and since that time C. R. and A. R. Chesmore have operated the business which now serves growers in every state in the Union

The Chesmore family and the organization of highly trained employees, at the beginning of the fifty-second year of the firm, wish to renew their pledge of good quality, fair pricing and dependable service and to thank their many customers for the generous share of their patronage that it has been their privilege to enjoy.

C. R. CHESMORE, President.

Remember our store address 409 Felix

Office and Warehouse 210-212 S. 3rd St.





PRICE LIST for FIELD SEEDS

Samples On Request

This Price List Applies to Items Described in Chesmore's Spring 1929 Catalog

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

Terms: Offers for prompt acceptance, cash with order, but if you do not desire to remit in full at the time you order, we will, if your order is accompanied with remittance of one-fourth of the amount of the order, make shipment sending C. O. D. for balance due. We make no charge for bags or packing. All prices are F. O. B. St. Joseph, and subject to market fluctuations.

Red Clover (bags weighed in free)

Recleaned new crop native grown.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.
Second Quality, per bu.
Third Quality, per bu.

White Blossom Sweet Clover (bags weighed in free)

Recleaned new crop native grown, scarafied.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.
Second Quality, per bu.

Yellow Blossom Sweet Clover (bags weighed in free)

Recleaned new crop native grown, scarafied.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.
Second Quality, per bu.

Alfalfa (bags weighed in free)

Hardy northern grown native seed, new crop.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.
Second Quality, per bu.
Third Quality, per bu.

Alsike (bags weighed in free)

Wisconsin grown new crop.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.

Timothy (bags weighed in free)

Northern Missouri grown new crop.

Rival Brand (best grade) per bu.

White Clover

Wisconsin grown new crop.

Rival Brand (best grade) per lb.
Per 100 lbs.
25 lbs. at 100 lb. rate.

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass

Rival Brand (best grade) per 100 lbs.

Soy Beans

Virginia (Brown) per bu.
Mid West (Yellow) per bu.
Manchu (Yellow) per bu.
Black Wilson, per bu.

Cow Peas

Whippoorwill, per bu.
New Era, per bu.

Write for samples and prices on the above.

Chesmore Seed Co.

St. Joseph, Missouri

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES

Worthy of Special Mention

SPECIAL PRICES



ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We are offering both one-year-old and two-year-old roots, but recommend one-year-old roots even though they will not yield until the second season. They usually produce larger crops beginning with the second or third season. The two-year-old plants set out in the spring will yield the following spring.

Prices on Roots: 1-year old, \$2.50 per 100 roots; 2-year old, \$3.00 per 100 roots.

MARGLOBE TOMATO

Earliest Successful Wilt-Resistant Variety. A main-crop, scarlet-fruited variety. Claimed to be resistant to "nail-head rust" and wilt. Fruit are medium size, smooth, solid, and deep from stem to blossom. They set in clusters of 5-7. Vine makes a medium to heavy growth. As the name would indicate, it is claimed to be a cross between Marvel and Globe and really appears to have retained the best characteristics of each.

Prices: Pkt., 20c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.50.

ASPARAGUS, MARY WASHINGTON

(Rust Resistant Strain)

There is no variety of asparagus as good as the Washington and no strain of the Washington near as good as the "Mary."

It is earlier, produces more, has larger stalks, possesses higher rust resistance and will net a great deal more money per acre.

The color is rich dark green, tinted darker at the tips. It is a heavy yielder and a long-lived producer of exceptionally fine flavor, and considered by many gardeners to be an improvement because the tips of the shoots remain closed for a longer period, the importance of which should not be overlooked by any one desiring the best.

Asparagus grows better and produces earlier in the spring if planted in well-drained soil having a southern exposure. One ounce of seed for 40 feet of drill; 2 pounds of seed produce enough roots for 1 acre.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

HALE'S BEST CANTALOUPE

Extremely early. The H. B. Melon is oblong; weighs about three pounds, flesh deep, heavily netted; reddish salmon good eating quality and slightly larger than the older Rocky Ford type, recommended for the home garden or roadside market. Earliest of the good shippers.

Prices: Pkt., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

GILBERT'S NEW RADIO WATERMELON

From the growers' position, it has no superior as a market melon. The shape is almost perfect, measuring about 24 inches long by 15 inches in diameter, averaging 40 lbs. field run, rind dark green, flesh red and sweet. Is as early as Watson, larger, and more prolific. This melon has been on the market to some extent for four years. It will produce more big fine salable melons than any other melon of equal quality, will stand up on long distance shipping. Market growers will make no mistake to plant RADIO.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

SWEET CORN

BANTAM EVERGREEN—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen and a most excellent sort of fine quality. Ears 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed, matures with Howling Mob, grain rather broad and deep, and of a rich golden-yellow color. Price on application.

Price: Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Brussels Sprouts are miniature cabbages formed on a plant stalk. The delicate flavor is improved by a touch of frost. The culture is practically the same as for cabbage. For late use sow seed in June.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SPINACH

PRINCESS JULIANA—Large crumpled dark green leaves, suitable for summer or autumn planting. We are convinced that the Princess Juliana Spinach will become the most popular variety on the market, not only for its rapid, uniform growth and delicious and tempting flavor, but also because it remains in prime condition longer before bolting to seed than any other sort.

Price: Pkt., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 50c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—For forcing and early garden use; flesh deep orange, fine grained; agreeable flavor; small top, stump-rooted; about 3 inches long.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c, postpaid.

**Nantes
Carrot**

NANTES—(Half Long Scarlet, Stump Rooted) This extensively used, half long early variety has small tops and is excellent for the market or home garden. The roots are cylindrical, smooth and of a bright orange color. The flesh is orange, becoming yellow in the centre but very tender throughout. This variety is of the finest quality and is one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts. The mature roots are usually five to six inches long.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; 2 oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Squash—Table Queen or Des Moines

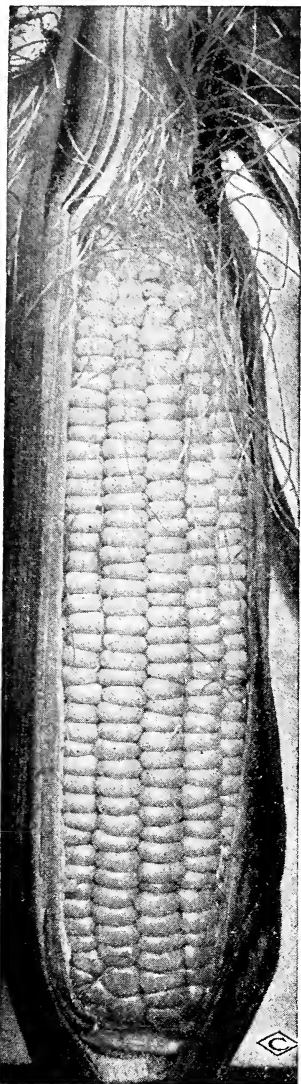
The increasing popularity of Des Moines squash seems the best indication of its desirable quality. Repeated trials have convinced us that this will make a welcome addition to the garden of those enjoying squash.

While botanically it is more closely related to the summer squash than the winter varieties, it combines winter quality with summer earliness. The vine is trailing like the winter varieties but the fruits are very distinct, being acorn shaped, measuring from four to four and one-half inches wide by five and one-half to six inches long, deeply and sharply ridged or corrugated, with smooth dark green skin.

Despite the small size of the fruits, the vines are so prolific that in weight of fruits this will be found as productive as the larger sorts.

The flesh is much lighter in color than Hubbard or Delicious but is fine grained and possesses a good flavor. When baked it cooks right out to the shell which is thin like that of pumpkin but much tougher. The small size of Des Moines is a distinct advantage as one fruit is just large enough to serve two persons. When baked these are ideal to serve in halves.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; 2 oz., 35c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Brussels Sprouts

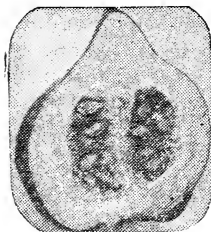


Table Queen

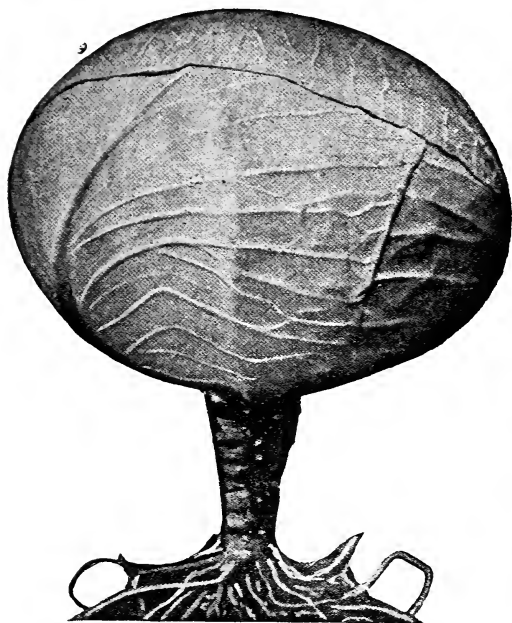
YELLOWS RESISTANT TYPE CABBAGE

A member of the "Yellows Resistant" sorts of cabbage are grown because we believe that the rapid spread of "Yellows" disease through the corn belt and through the South will cause the market for these varieties to increase. We have, however, other sorts of cabbage more uniform and desirable for general planting and do not recommend these sorts for use except where conditions render such sorts necessary.

IACOPE

A new Yellows Resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. A product of ten years' breeding by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station. This is the first strain of early cabbage on the market that is resistant to the yellows disease.

Price: Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.



Wisconsin Hollander

WISCONSIN HOLLANDER

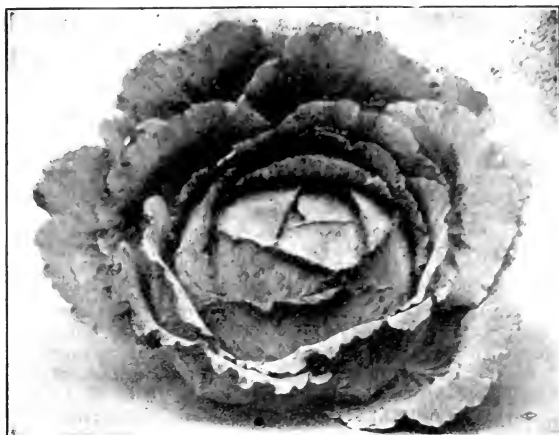
A heavy yielding late storage type selected from Danish Ball-Head or Hollander variety; highly resistant to yellows; round head type; color similar to Hollander.

Price: Pkt., 25c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.75.

MARION MARKET

(Selected from Copenhagen Market)
Highly resistant to yellows; round head; short stem; will permit close planting; unsurpassed quality; same season as All Head Select; good yield. This is the best resistant Copenhagen on the market.

Price: Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$3.00.



Golden Acre

GOLDEN ACRE CABBAGE

An extra early selection of the Copenhagen type, and the earliest of the round headed cabbage, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plant small, dwarf and compact, with few outer leaves; heads of medium size, round as a ball, hard, solid and very uniform. Matures 10 days earlier than any round headed variety or in about 80 days.

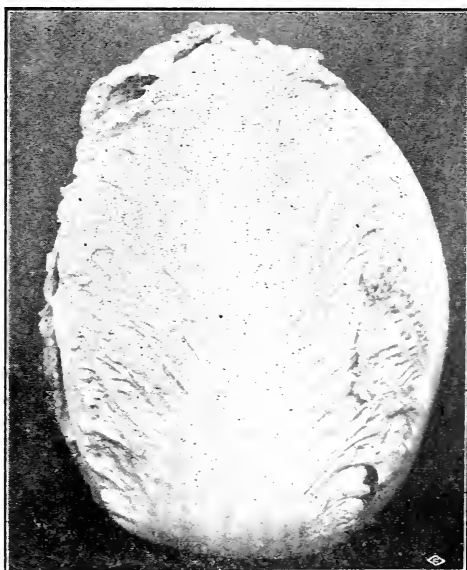
Price: Pkt., 25c; oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

We import our stock of Golden Acre and Copenhagen Market seed, direct from the Danish growers, and seed is of the best QUALITY NEW CROP.

CHINESE CABBAGE (Wong Bok)

Sometimes called Celery Cabbage, resembles Cos Lettuce as much as cabbage, though with a decided cabbage flavor. Big compact heads, very tender and crisp and will weigh from 2 to 4 pounds. For growing through the summer months the Wong Bok variety is the best as it is a firm heading Chinese Cabbage and will not scald or burn. Excellent for serving as a salad or cold slaw with dressing.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



Chinese Cabbage



Chesmore's Always Green

CHESMORE'S ALWAYS GREEN**(It Stays Green)**

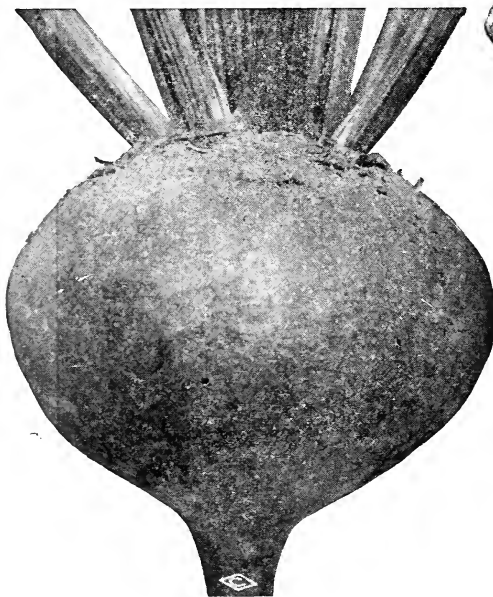
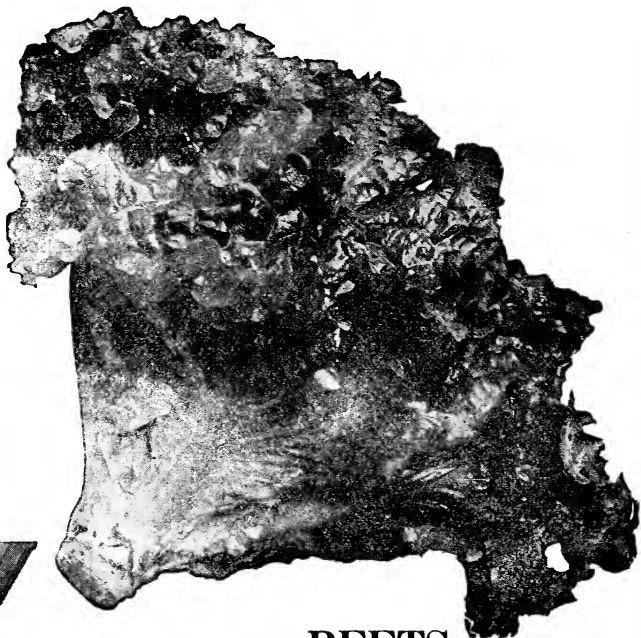
Fruits are 7 to 8 inches long, the main feature of which is that they retain their intense deep green color for a long time. More attractive and of darker green than the early Fortune but of that type. Very early, will mature in from 50 to 55 days. Excellent for slicing, very attractive fine quality, a vigorous grower, large yielder and excellent shipping quality.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c;
lb., \$2.00.
per lb.

LETTUCE**GRAND RAPIDS****(Selected Stock)**

The favorite loose-leaved forcing lettuce, and does well in the North for early planting outside. Leaves short, spatulate in shape, excessively blistered and crumpled, and the border heavily fringed; color very light green, with no trace of brown. A most handsome and attractive lettuce of excellent quality. Our stock of Grand Rapids is unsurpassed. Is grown by the most reliable California grower. Seed carefully selected for market gardeners for greenhouse forcing.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.,
40c; lb., \$1.25; 5 lbs., \$5.00.

**BEETS****EARLY WONDER****(Matures about 45 days)**

Is one of the earliest of desirable varieties as it matures about ten days earlier. It is a beautiful, perfectly shaped beet, nearly globular shaped root, small sized top, deep blood red. Quality is excellent, size uniform, small, fine for bunching and all together of very attractive appearance. Our stock is carefully selected, and reliable.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c;
lb., \$1.25.

**HENDERSON'S EARLY SNOWBALL
CAULIFLOWER**

Undoubtedly the finest and most popular early variety. Heads very early, of medium size, firm, compact, solid and very white; plant compact in growth with few short, upright leaves.

Prices on all Cauliflower: Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.,
75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

RADISH

SPARKLER WHITE TIP

Quite similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tipped as to size and time of maturity. The root, however, is more round or ball shaped, and the white extends further up on the radish and on this account is more popular in many markets.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c;
¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Will quote special prices on 5 lb. lots or over to market gardeners.

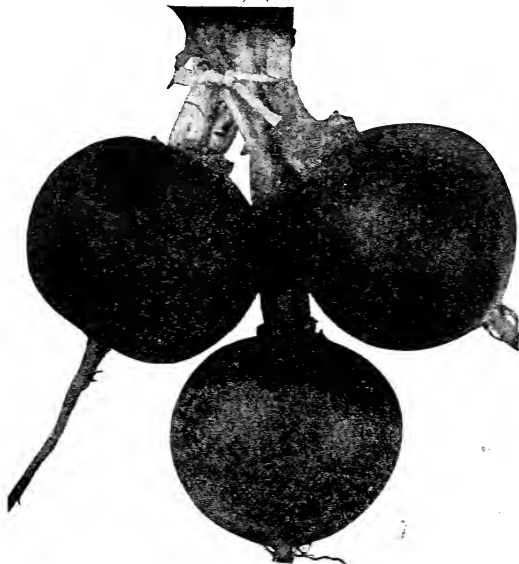


Sparkler Radish

SAXA RADISH

This is an European variety which has become very popular in the United States. It is one of the very earliest radishes and quite slow to run to seed. The tops are very small, the radishes are round and bright scarlet. We recommend it for first planting in the garden, and also for forcing in hotbed and greenhouse.

Prices: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c;
lb., \$1.25.



Saxa Radish

WORLDBEATER PEPPER

Worldbeater is a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, broad at the pointed end, exceptionally mild and can be sliced and eaten raw without any fear of burning. Color of fruit green at first, turning to a beautiful shade of scarlet. The flesh is thick, which enables it to hold up a long time and makes it an excellent shipper.

Prices: Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

HARRIS' EARLIEST GIANT PEPPER

The Harris' Earliest Giant is the earliest variety we are acquainted with and for early market cannot be equalled. Not only very large, but the plants grow 10 inches to 2 feet tall, and are covered from top to bottom with enormous peppers. They average 5 inches long and 3½ inches through. Color a deep green turning to brilliant red. Flesh thick and of a very sweet, pleasant flavor.

Prices: Pkt., 15c; ½ oz., 45c; 1 oz., 75c;
¼ lb., \$2.50.



Harris' Earliest Giant Pepper

**It Will Pay You
To Test Out
Our
NOVELTIES**

NON PLUS ULTRA PANSIES

A wonderful, giant flowering pansy embracing many attractive colors, including good blues and yellows. The plants are very free-blooming and compact, which makes it excellent for bedding work.

Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.75; oz., \$5.00.

IPOMOEA (Heavenly Blue)

(Heavenly Blue). Deep pure sky-blue flowers, delicately shading to white toward the center.

"There are three reasons for growing this Ipomoea as opposed to the common variety; its flowers are far larger than any other, measuring 5 inches across; its blue is unequalled, and toward autumn its vines become more and more floriferous. It is a thing to wait for. It supplies the clearest blue possible for the late August borders. For those who live with their gardens, who see them during the morning as well as in the later hours, it is a boon in flowers."

Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 45c; oz., 75c.

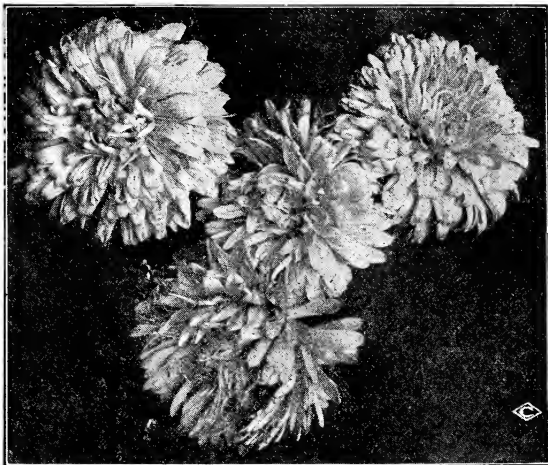


Double Giant Zinnias

MIXED COLORS

This old garden favorite has been much improved and the fine strain of giant-flowered varieties and other remarkable new forms are taking a leading place in our flower gardens. Zinnias grow well and bloom freely even under the most adverse circumstances of location and weather, and may be counted on for a continuous show of blooms from July until frost. Our strain of this magnificent large flowered type is unsurpassed. The blooms are of immense size when well grown, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In addition to the usual colors there will be found many other fine and rare shades. Sow the seed outdoors as soon as the nights are quite warm. To secure early flowers, sow the seed indoors the middle of March and transplant into the garden early in May. The Giant varieties grow 2 to 3 feet tall and bear a profusion of mammoth size flowers measuring 4 and even 5 inches in diameter.

Price: Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 65c; oz., \$1.00.



Asters, Giant Branching Mixed

GIANT BRANCHING ASTERS

Beautiful asters for cut flowers. Quite different in several respects from any other aster known. The branching habit is accompanied with great vigor of growth and profusion of bloom. The flowers are very large, very double, borne on long, stiff stems, and the colors clear and handsome.

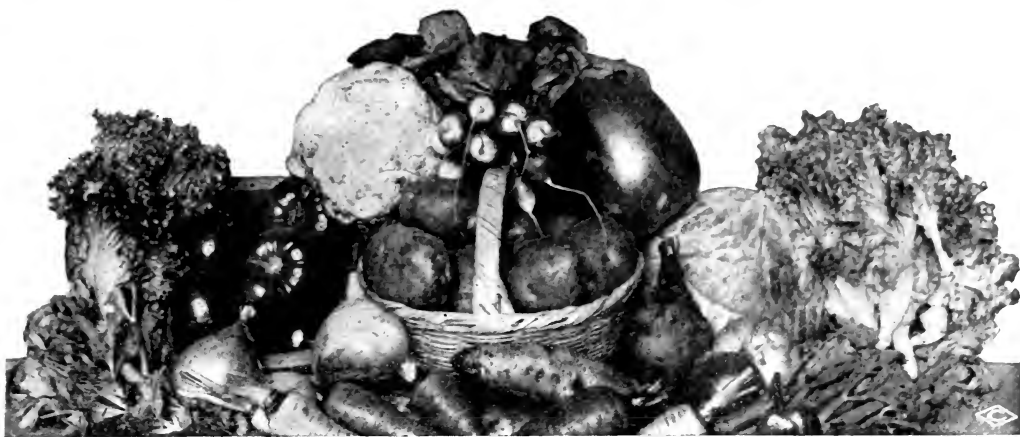
Price: "Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.35.

Sunshine Asters

One of the most attractive novelties. Wonderful cut flowers. Some have twisted petals and some have quilled petals; all have a cushion center of tiny quills of a contrasting color which makes a flower look as if it was covered with snowflakes. Blue, white, rose and pink. Their delicate beauty is hard to describe.

SUNSHINE, Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 25c.





RELIABLE SEEDS

All seed offered by us is strictly reliable as to germination and purity. All varieties are of the highest type, produced by conscientious, reliable growers who specialize on certain varieties. The cost of seeds is the smallest item of outlay in producing a crop. The labor for planting, cultivating and harvesting is the heaviest cost of producing crops, so make sure and buy reliable seeds, such as we offer below, or Rival Brand seeds, are the best and will give best results.

ASPARAGUS

As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, sow the seeds—previously soaked in water for about 24 hours—in rows about a foot apart. Cultivate between the rows frequently to keep the soil loose and weeds down. The second year the plants will be ready for planting in permanent beds. Prepare the ground by working in a liberal quantity of barnyard manure. Set the plants from 15 to 18 inches apart, or when large quantities are grown for market, set three or four feet apart, which permits horse cultivation. In planting, spread out the roots carefully and cover with about six or eight inches of soil. A rather sandy soil is best. Sow one ounce to 60 feet of drill.

Colossal—A well known and excellent variety.

Palmetto—An earlier and more productive variety than the preceding.

Columbian Mammoth White—A distinct variety, furnishing white shoots.

Prices on Asparagus: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Roots—Two-year-old, \$1.50 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

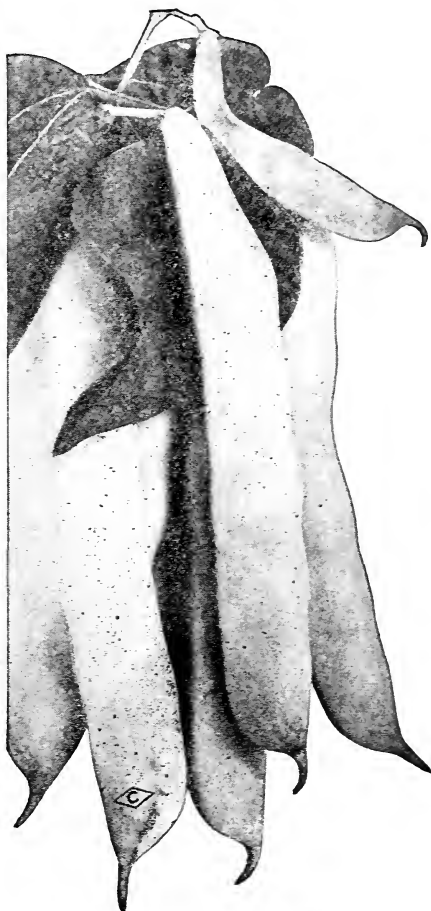
Mary Washington—A new rust resistant asparagus, color dark green.

See Specialty Page No. 3 for Description.

BEANS

(1 Quart Weighs About 2 Pounds)

CULTURE—For the best crops, beans require good rich soil and frequent hoeing. The young plants are very tender and cannot withstand even slight frost. The seed should not be planted until the soil has become well warmed and all danger of frost is over. Spade or plow deeply, and plant in rows two feet apart, scattering the seed about three inches apart in the row and cover two inches deep. Hoe frequently, but never when the foliage is damp from dew or rain. Hoeing should be done shallow, so that the roots are not injured.



Unrivalled Wax Beans

Wax Podded Bush Beans

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—Ripens about as early as the Golden Wax, vines large and strong, handsome golden-yellow, long, flat pods, which are almost entirely free from rust and spots.

Davis' Kidney Wax—This plant is a vigorous grower, carrying the pods well up from the ground. The pods are long, straight, oval, of clear waxy-white color and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, are quite stringless and of fine quality.

Improved Golden Wax—Old standard variety, seeds nearly round, purple and white, pods nearly straight, broad, flat, golden yellow, very fleshy and waxlike, with short green point.

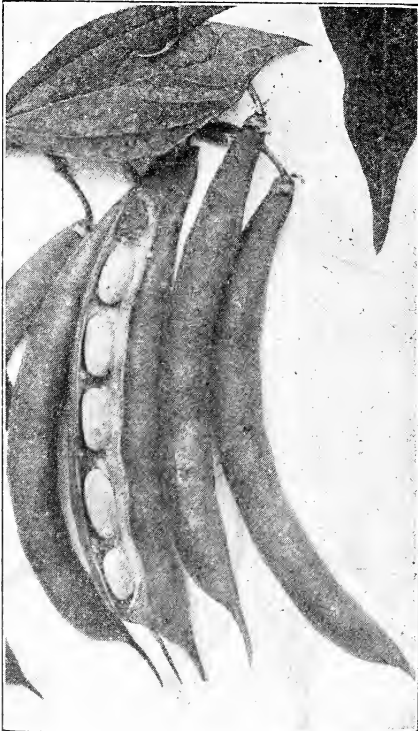
Improved Prolific Black Wax—Beans small, jet black, pods round, medium length, curved, fleshy, and of a clear waxy-yellow color, with long slightly curved point. This bean is more extensively used by the market gardeners than any other variety of the wax sort.

Unrivalled Wax—An excellent, very early, prolific variety. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, rather narrow, somewhat flattened but fleshy. Plant large and vigorous with pods borne in abundance well above the ground. Seed small, flat, kidney shaped, color ochre-brown.

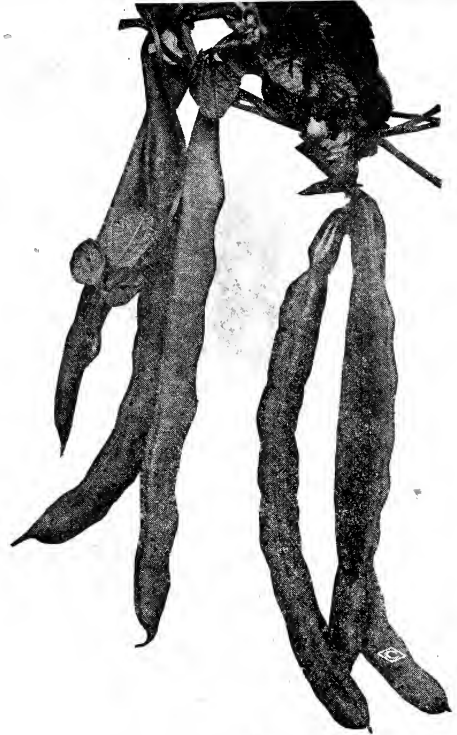
Prices Wax Podded Dwarf Varieties: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Green Podded Bush Beans

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod—Early, hardy, vigorous and productive. Pods large, 5 inches long, thick, round and crease-backed, dark green in color, strictly stringless, tender and brittle, of good quality.



Bountiful Beans



Burpee's Stringless Green Pod

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Somewhat similar to Burpee's Stringless, but pod is a little longer, straighter and more slender, more depressed between beans and slightly lighter in color, very hard and of highest quality.

Full Measure—Fine stringless medium green pod of high quality. The pods are straight, 6 inches long, very fleshy, almost round, crease-backed, have no neck, showing depressions around the bean, and are tender. It is a prolific sort, the heavy pods producing throughout a long season. The season is about the same as Burpee's Stringless, although this variety is more productive.

Improved Early Red Valentine—A very hardy, early and productive standard sort. Pods 4½ inches long, round and crease-backed, medium green, slightly stringy and of good quality.

Fordhook Favorite or White Seeded Green Pod—A new, white seeded bean unexcelled in quality. Pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, straight, almost round, thick and meaty and showing marked depressions around the beans, strictly stringless and medium green in color, medium early.

Early Bountiful—Of thrifty growth and very hardy. The stringless and tender, flat, green pods are produced very early in the season and the bush continues in bearing for a long time. It is practically a stringless Early Yellow Six Weeks.

Prices Green Podded Dwarf Varieties: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Pole Beans or Running

The Pole or Climbing Beans are more tender, and require more care in culture than the bush varieties. They should be planted about two weeks later, and will succeed best in sandy loam.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead—The most popular, green-podded climbing or corn-hill bean, early and productive. Pods 8 to 9 inches long, very slender, decidedly curved, slightly stringy, tender and good quality.



Lazy Wife—A late, productive, standard sort. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, broad, straight and flat, stringless, very fleshy, brittle, fine grained, attractive and excellent quality. Color medium green, dry beans round and white.

Red Speckled Cut-short, or Corn-Hill—A well known hardy, late and productive sort. Pods $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, stout, straight and flat, stringy, fine grained and fair quality, color light green.

Price Pole Beans: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 15 lbs., \$3.75.

Bush Lima

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill.

Plant in light rich soil, in drills two feet apart, dropping the seeds about one foot apart in the row, and cover two inches.

Burpee's Bush Lima—An immense yielder, with handsome large pods, well filled with large beans. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Fordhook Bush—A most excellent variety and exceedingly popular with market gardeners. Pods about 5 inches long, containing 4 to 5 large, oval shaped, very thick white beans of the so-called Potato Lima type. Pkt., 15c; 1 lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 15 lbs., \$6.00.

Henderson's Bush Lima—Very productive, bearing continuously throughout the summer. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Pole Lima Beans

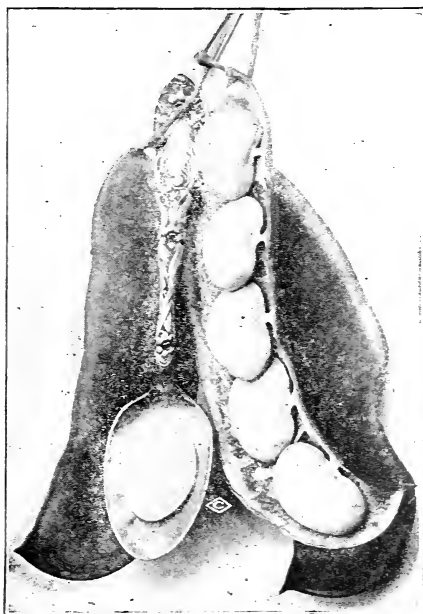
Lima beans will not grow until the weather and ground are warm. If planted before, they are almost sure to rot in the ground.

The Pole or Running varieties are tender and should be sown two weeks later than Bush Beans. They succeed best in sandy loam, which should be liberally enriched with manure. Form hills 3 to 4 feet apart, plant six to ten beans in a hill, 2 inches deep, leaving space in center for the pole. When well started they should be thinned to from four

to six plants in a hill. One quart will make 100 to 200 hills according to size of the beans. Eight to twelve quarts will plant an acre.

King of the Garden Lima—Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods very long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$4.50.

Large White Lima—Vine tall growing, vigorous, but slender, leaves medium sized, smooth, light green, pods borne in clusters, long, broad, very thin, dark green, seed large, oval, flat, greenish white. Pkt., 10c; lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 15 lbs., \$4.50.



Burpee's Bush Lima Beans

BEETS

CULTURE—Sow seed one inch deep in rows 15 to 24 inches apart, in fertile, well pulverized soil, using 5 to 6 pounds seed per acre. An ounce will sow 50 feet of drill. Cultivation should begin almost before the beets are up and continue until the plants shade the ground. When a few inches high, thin to six or eight inches apart in the row.

New Model or Crimson Globe—A late or main crop variety, medium in size, globe shaped, flesh deep purple, slightly zoned, foliage small, dark bronze.

Crosby's Egyptian—Where a first early market is desired our strain of this variety is unequalled. Roots a flattened globe shape, skin very dark red, flesh a trifle lighter in color and lightly zoned, tops small.

Detroit Dark Red—Very choice deep red, fine shaped beet.

Early Wonder—(45 days.) A selection from Crosby's Egyptian. Very early, as it matures ten days earlier than any other desirable variety. Roots very uniform, nearly globe-shaped, with small top and tap root; skin dark red, flesh deep blood red, with little zoning. Popular with market gardeners for early or late planting.

See Specialty Page 5. Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.25.

Dewing's Blood Turnip—Of fine form, flavor and good for market.

Long Smooth Blood—A good late variety, dark red, tender and sweet.

Early Blood Turnip—Dark red and of fine flavor, productive, standard sort.

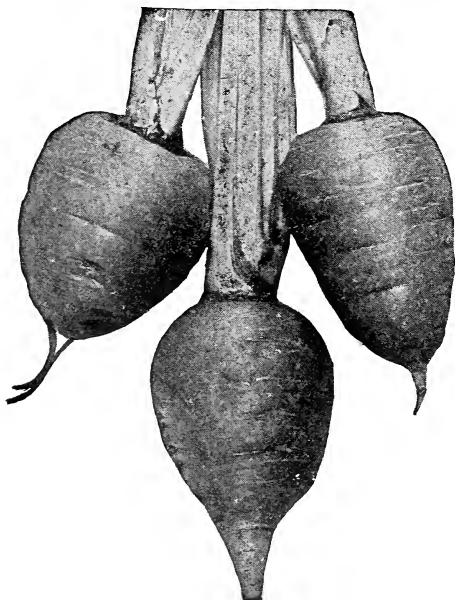
Extra Early Egyptian—Very early and dark blood color, rather flat.

Extra Early Eclipse—Very early, round rooted and dark red, one of the very best.

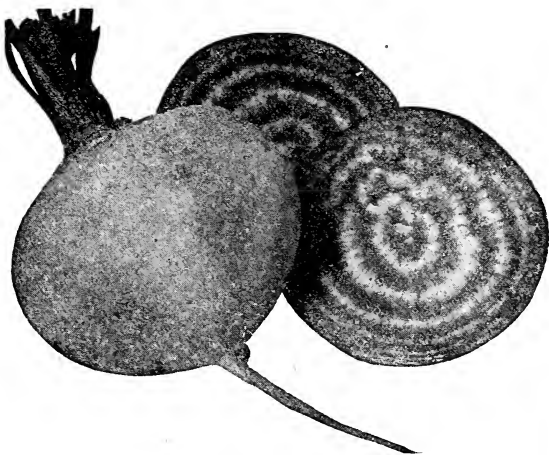
Prices above Beets, except where noted: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., 90c.

SWISS CHARD

Swiss Chard, Lucullus—An improved type of Chard. Of upright growth, leaves yellowish-green, much crumpled and curled, mid-rib and veins white, stalks thick, broad and flat, and as large as rhubarb. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.



Ox Heart or Guerande



Crosby's Egyptian

Mangel Wurzel

Fine for Feeding All Stock and Poultry

Sow in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart as soon as the ground can be thoroughly worked. Cover seed about 1½ inches, making ground firm over the seed. When 4 inches high thin to 8 inches apart. Where many are grown a good drill and cultivator are needed. Six pounds sow an acre.

Golden Tankard—This is sweeter than other mangels.

Mammoth Long Red—Of enormous size and good quality.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet—The best of all.

Klein Wanzleben—Larger than Vilmorin, good sugar beet, very hard.

Prices Stock Beets: Per ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

CARROTS

CULTURE—The carrot will do well in any good well-worked soil. For early use, sow the seed when the apple is in blossom, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when two inches high thin out so that the plants stand four inches apart in the row. For fall and winter use sow the seed from the 1st to the 15th of June. The roots may be stored in cellar or pit, covered with dry sand, when they will keep solid until late in the spring.

Oxheart, or Guerande—Mature roots 4½ to 5 inches long, very stout and thick, ending in an abrupt, small tap root, small top and easily harvested, color light bright orange.

Nantes Carrot—See Specialty Page 4.

Chantenay Half Long (The Model)—Excellent medium early half-long stump rooted variety, roots about 6 inches long, very thick, smooth and of a deep-orange-red color.

Early Scarlet Horn Carrot—See Specialty Page 4.

Danvers Half Long—The best known second early, half long sort, roots 6 to 8 inches long, tapering to a blunt point, flesh deep orange, tender and good quality.

Prices above Carrots: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



CABBAGE—American Grown

CULTURE—One ounce makes 1,500 good plants, six ounces sown will set an acre. For early use sow in frames in December, January or February. For summer and early fall, sow out of doors in March. For late use sow in April May or June, according to period of maturity.

First Early Sorts

Early Jersey Wakefield, Selected—The most widely known and popular extra early variety, head a broad cone shaped and very solid. Our stock is very dwarf, compact and extremely early.

Charleston Large Wakefield—About one week later than Early Jersey Wakefield, but the conical heads are fully one-half larger.

A FEW RULES FOR PLANTING AND GROWING CABBAGE SUCCESSFULLY

Don't have the soil in the seed bed as rich as the field to which the cabbage is transplanted, or the plants will be starved after transplantation.

Don't seed too thickly or force the growth too rapidly, or the plants will grow too tall, slim, and tender, and the growth be more seriously checked by adverse conditions.

Root deeply to resist draught. When setting out, plant up to the first leaf-stems. Supplying plenty of moisture and manure.

Don't sow the seed for a whole crop at one time, for plants of different age are differently affected by adverse circumstances, and by division a planter will have a better chance to profit, at least from a part of his crop.

Give high fertilization, work frequently and deeply.

Insect Remedies—For flea beetles in seed bed, dust the plants with tobacco dust or Slug Shot. For cabbage worms, dust with Slug Shot, or Paris Green diluted with flour or land plaster 1 to 60.

"Locope," Wisconsin Hollander, Marion Market—"Yellows" Resistant" Cabbages. See page No. 5 for description.

Golden Acre (New)—An extra early selection of the Copenhagen type, and the earliest of the round headed cabbages, maturing with Jersey Wakefield. Plant small, dwarf and compact, with few outer leaves, heads of medium size, round as a ball, hard, solid and very uniform. Pkt., 25c; oz., \$1.00.

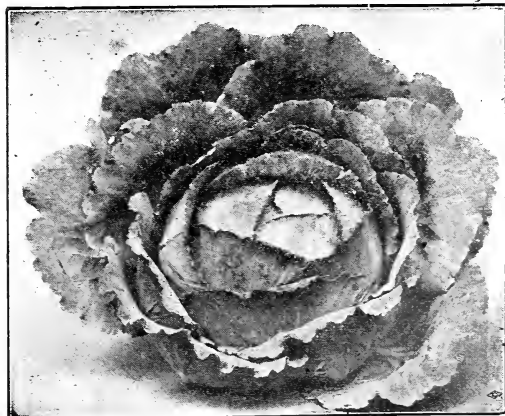
Copenhagen Market—Very fine, nearly as early as Jersey Wakefield, stem short, heads large, round and solid, with few outer leaves of an upright growth. Our stock of this popular variety is very early, uniform and dependable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Second Early or Summer Sorts

Henderson's Early Summer—One of the best second early cabbages in cultivation, grown all over the country by market gardeners for second early and also for main crop. Heads flat and good sized. We recommend it above all others.

Burpee's All Head—The earliest of all large cabbages, considerably larger than any early summer cabbage that is equally as early. The deep flat heads are remarkably solid and most uniform in color, form and size of any variety. The hard heads grow so free from spreading leaves that fully one thousand more heads than usual with large cabbages can be obtained to the acre. Is an all-the-year-round cabbage, equally good for winter.

Early Winnigstadt—Medium early, short stemmed, heads solid, fine grained, cone shaped and pointed, the leaves having a peculiar and distinct twist at point of head, very productive and excellent quality.



Chinese Cabbage (Wong Bok)—The heads of this variety are shorter and broader than Pe Tsai, and leaves fold tighter, making a more compact plant. Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

Late or Autumn and Winter Sorts

Holland or Danish Ballhead—A vigorous grower of compact growth, is exceedingly hardy, and in quality it is one of the best, being very white, crisp and tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Premium Late Flat Dutch—A popular late variety, its keeping qualities are unsurpassed. For market and family use this variety is more extensively cultivated than any other.

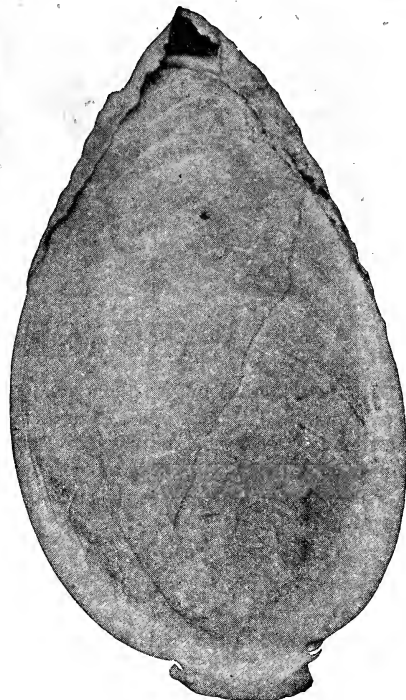
Sure Head—This Cabbage makes a solid, large head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late.

Short-Stem Drumhead—This is extremely uniform in heading and dwarf in growth, so that the largest number of heads can be raised on a given area. The heads appear to rest on the surface of the soil. It grows with little outer foliage, the leaves all folding in closely about the head, which is extra hard. With good cultivation, heads attain a weight of twenty to thirty pounds, and are of the finest quality.

All Seasons—This most excellent variety is as early as Henderson's Summer and makes considerably larger and harder heads. Excellent to plant late, the thickness of head making it a capital sort for keeping through the winter.

Red Dutch—A standard variety, heads solid and large size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Prices all Cabbage, except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.



Early Jersey Wakefield

sirable vegetable if he carefully follows the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE—The culture of Cauliflower is similar to cabbage, but should be more thorough, and the ground made very rich. Cauliflowers delight in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow the seed in the hotbed in January or February, and transplant the plants two or three inches apart in boxes or in the soil of another hotbed, until such time as they are safe to be planted in the open ground, which in this latitude is usually from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants in the field 2 feet by 15 inches apart. If properly hardened off, they are seldom injured by being planted out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun. Cauliflowers should be kept constantly growing, as the crop may be injured by a check at any period of its growth. The soil in the hotbed should be no richer than in the field, to prevent the growth from being checked when plants are set out. One ounce gives 1,500 to 2,000 plants.

Henderson's Early Snowball—Esteemed by market gardeners for its earliness and heading qualities, producing large, solid, pure white heads, dwarf in habit and as early as any, one of the best sorts for forcing. Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt—A favorite early market variety, very early compact heads, it has very narrow leaves, which grow perfectly upright, thus adapting it for close cultivation or forcing. The seed we offer is imported direct from one of the best growers in Europe. Pkt., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

Danish Dry Weather—Almost as early as Snowball, with larger heads. Same price as Snowball.

Danish Perfection—Early dwarf, popular in market garden variety. Same price as Snowball.

CAULIFLOWER

The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners, because of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. Anyone will be reasonably certain of success with this most de-



Cauliflower

CELERY

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate), in the open border as soon as the ground can be worked. When the plants are three inches high, transplant four inches apart, into temporary beds, of soft, rich soil, where they will soon acquire sufficient strength for planting out in beds. Plant in rows three feet apart, and set six inches apart in rows. If the weather is dry at the time of planting, care should be taken that the roots are firm in the ground. About the middle of August earthing up is necessary for blanching and whitening of that which is wanted for early use. After the soil has been drawn up against the plant with the hoe, it is further pressed close around each plant by the hand, firm enough to keep the leaves in an upright position and prevent them from spreading, using care to prevent the soil falling into the heart of the plant. A part of the crop may be simply "handled" and then at the approach of severe freezing weather taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame, where the temperature can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Golden Self Blanching—Early, of handsome golden yellow color, crisp and tender, fine nutty flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

White Plume—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Giant Pascal—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Boston Market—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Golden Heart (Dwarf)—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

Large Smooth Prague Celeriac—An improved form of turnip rooted celery producing large, nearly round roots, which have comparatively few side roots. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.



Celery

COLLARDS

Georgia or Creole—Extensively used for greens in the South. Forms a large mass of leaves on a tall stem. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c.

CORN SALAD

Fetticus or Lamb's Lettuce—This small salad is used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce and is also cooked and used like spinach. In warm weather the plants will mature in four to six weeks. During August and September sow the seed in shallow drills about one foot apart. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c.

RIVAL BRAND
Garden, Flower
and
Field Seeds

AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS

Most of the varieties of herbs thrive best on sandy soil and some are stronger and better flavored when grown on that which is rather poor. In all cases the soil should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds.

Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop—the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Marjoran, Sweet (*Origanum marjorana*)—Pkt., 10c.

Rosemary (*Rosemarinus officinalis*)—Pkt., 10c.

Fennel, Sweet (*Foeniculum officinale*)—Pkt., 10c.

Savory, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*)—Pkt., 10c.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)—Pkt., 10c.

Wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*)—Pkt., 10c.

Lavender (*Lavendula spica*)—Pkt., 10c.

Saffron (*Carthamus tinctorius*)—Pkt., 10c.

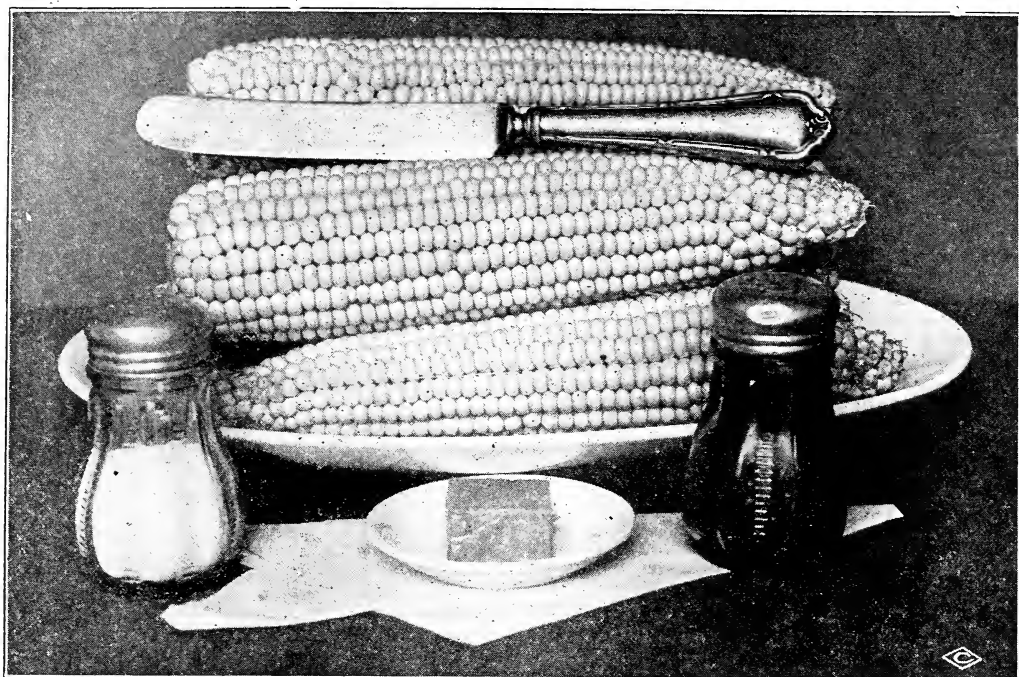
Thyme (*Thymus vulgrasi*)—Pkt., 10c.

Sage (*Salvia officinalis*)—Pkt., 10c.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*)—Pkt., 10c.

Dill (*Antheum graveolens*)—Pkt., 10c.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*)—Pkt., 10c.



SWEET CORN

(1 Quart Weighs About 1½ Lbs.)

Early Sweet Corn should not be planted over half inch deep.

CULTURE—Plant the Early Corn in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar Corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate deeply and often. The early varieties of Sugar Corn can be planted during July for late roasting ears.

Sweet or Sugar Varieties Extra Early Sorts

Adams' Extra Early—Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use, hardy, standing early planting and the thick, hard husks preventing entrance of the corn worm. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, 12-rowed. Our strain is superior in earliness, size of ear and dwarf habit to any stock ever in our trials.

Cory, Mammoth White—One of the very earliest and best of all extra sweet corn. Ears 10 to 12 rowed, 7 to 8 inches long, fairly sweet, tender and white. Stalks about 4 feet high, usually producing two large handsome ears on each stalk.

Golden Bantam—Early, golden yellow in color and of highest quality. Ears 6 to 7 inches long, 8-rowed. Our stock has been most carefully selected and is superior to much that is offered.

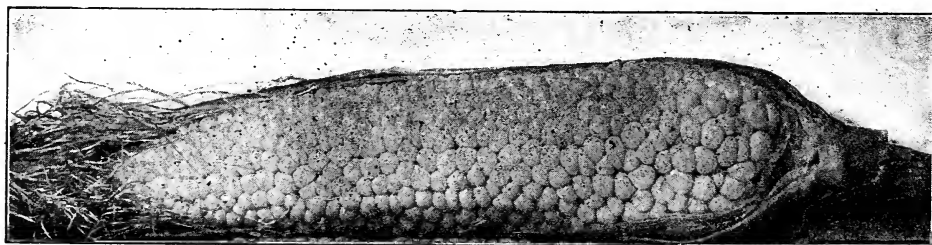
Bantam Evergreen—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen, combining the good qualities of these well-known varieties. It is second early to late in season and produces 8 inch ears, 12 rowed, filled with large, deep grains of good flavor.

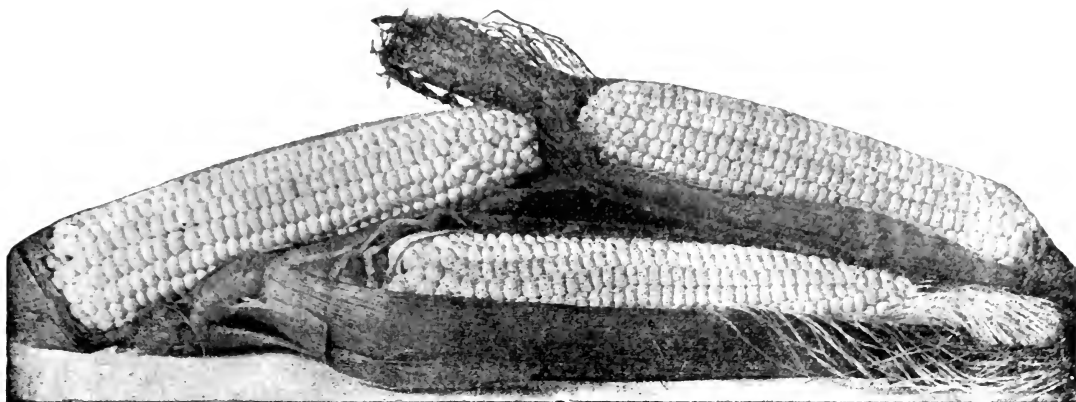
See Novelty Page 4.

Second Early Varieties

Early Crosby—An old, popular variety, ears 7 inches long, 12-rowed, the grains are short and square, very white, sweet and tender, a favorite sort with canners. Our stock of this variety is very true to type.

Early Minnesota—Very popular, standard early sort. Ears about 8 inches long, 8-rowed, kernels very broad, sweet and tender.





Golden Cream—A very fine corn on the order of Golden Bantam and following that popular sort in maturity. Ears about same size as the Bantam, but the grain is smaller, deep and zigzagged and of a rich golden color, of excellent quality. Prices on application.

Golden Giant—A cross between Golden Bantam and Howling Mob and is one of the few new yellow corns to retain the high quality of its golden parent. In season between Golden Bantam and Bantam Evergreen, of medium growth, with ears 8 inches long, 16 to 18-rowed. Prices on application.

Howling Mob—One of the finest second early, large eared sorts, very productive, white, and of excellent quality. Ears 9 to 10 inches long, 16-rowed.

Medium Early Varieties

Adams' Early—Not a sugar corn, similar to Adams' Extra Early, but two weeks later, ears about 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed and of fair quality.

Bantam Evergreen—A cross between Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen and a most excellent sort of fine quality. Ears 8 inches long, 12 to 14-rowed, matures with Howling Mob, grain rather broad and deep, and of a rich golden-yellow color. Price on application.

Black Mexican—One of the sweetest and best, ears 8 inches long and 8-rowed, grains bluish-black when ripe.

Early Champion—About two weeks later than Mammoth Cory, ears large, 14 to 16-rowed and well filled with rather large, broad grains of fair quality.

Early Evergreen—A valuable sort, maturing a few days earlier than Stowell's. Ears nearly as large, about 8 inches long, 14 to 16-rowed, grains somewhat narrower than Stowell's, very productive and of high quality.

Main Crop and Late Varieties

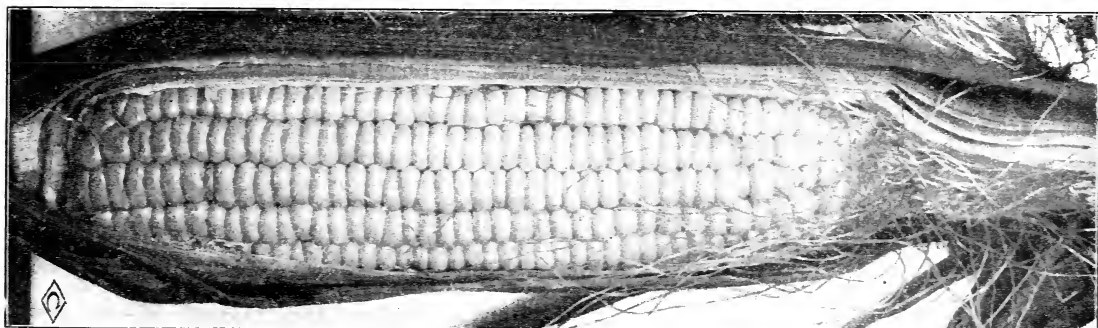
Country Gentleman (Shoe Peg)—An especially fine quality corn. Ears 7 to 8 inches long, cob small, white and densely covered with long, slender, white grains, without row formation. Season with Stowell's Evergreen.

Mammoth Sugar (Late Mammoth)—The largest eared variety of sweet corn, about a week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen. Ears often 12 inches long and 16 to 18-rowed, sweet, tender and delicious.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard and best known sweet corn. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16 to 18-rowed, with a very deep, sweet grain. Our strain of this variety is noted for its uniform, deep grain, small cob and high quality.

White Evergreen—A type of Stowell's Evergreen of the same season, but with larger, broader ear, and broader, whiter grain. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 16-rowed.

Prices all varieties Sweet Corn except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; lb., 30c; 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn



Always Green Cucumbers

CUCUMBERS

Finest Selected Stock

Do not overlook planting a bed of late cucumbers for pickling. If you have too many your neighbors can use them, or they can be sold readily in the markets. A good crop will produce 150,000 fruits per acre.

One ounce is sufficient for 50 hills, two pounds to the acre. Plant in April or May for early crop. Ready for the table in from 50 to 75 days from planting.

CULTURE—For very early field crop, plant in hotbeds, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted, or put in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. Cucumbers may be protected from threatened frost by hand glasses, or even by a paper held down at the corners by a handful of earth. The hill should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure or a small handful of bone fertilizer with the soil. For main field crop, plant in May and put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects is passed thin out to four. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vines it destroys the productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July.

Insect Remedies—For spotted and striped beetles the remedy is Tobacco Dust sprinkled liberally on the vines and hills while the dew is on. For the cucumber borer, which bores into the cucumbers, hand-picking and destroying infested cucumbers is the only remedy.

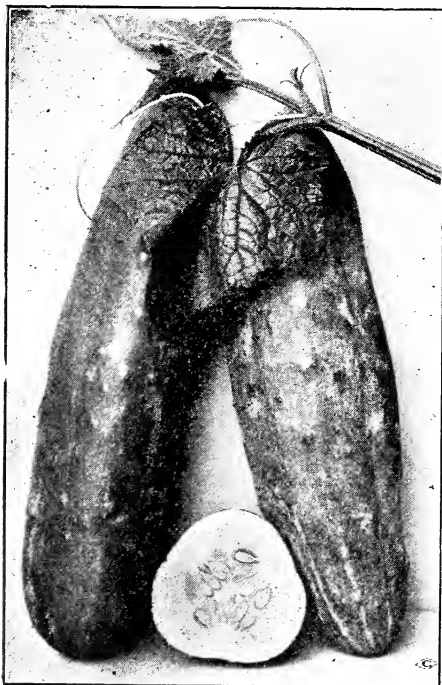
Deltus Cucumber—See Specialty Page No. 5 for description.

Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific—Fruit short, smooth, symmetrical and bright green, very productive, making a good pickle, a little shorter and thicker than most pickling sorts.

Chicago Pickling (Westerfield)—A most excellent pickling sort, very uniform, productive and good color. Our strain is much superior to stocks generally sold under this name.

Davis' Perfect—An extra long, dark green type of White Spine, retains its color and good qualities long after being picked, fruit is exceptionally long, smooth and tapering at both ends, flesh crisp, solid, with few seeds, mid-season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

White Spine, Extra Long (Evergreen)—An extra long type of White Spine, fruits cylindrical, dark green in color, mid-season.



Davis' Perfect Cucumbers



Early Cluster Cucumbers

"Always Green" Cucumber—See Specialty Page 6 for description.

Early Cluster—Very early, fruit short, chunky, small and borne in clusters in the center of the plant, light green in color, prolific.

Early Fortune—The finest type of White Spine yet produced. Early, very productive and disease-resistant, fruits nine inches long, slightly tapering, flesh white, very firm and crisp, with very few seeds, color rich, dark green, which does not fade when shipped a long distance. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Frame, or Short Green—Vigorous and productive, medium in size and earliness, good for pickling and slicing, fruit light green and is inclined to be three-cornered rather than round.

White Spine, Improved Early—One of the very earliest and best known of the White Spines, a short square-ended, rather three-cornered type, very productive, fine for slicing or pickles, medium green color.

Japanese Climbing—A distinct climbing sort for covering fences or trellises, fruit ten inches long, thick, crisp and fine quality, color dark green. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 60c.

Long Green, Improved—A standard late, well-known table sort, 12 to 14 inches long, slender, more or less warted, tapering towards the stem end, color dark green, flesh white and firm. We have a superior stock of this variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Prices all varieties Cucumbers except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., \$1.25.

soon reach the manure and grow rapidly. A small black beetle often attacks the plants and should be picked off by hand.

New York Purple Improved—The standard and by far the best variety for home or market. It is of uniformly large size, very productive, and of a rich purple color. The quality is all that could be desired. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

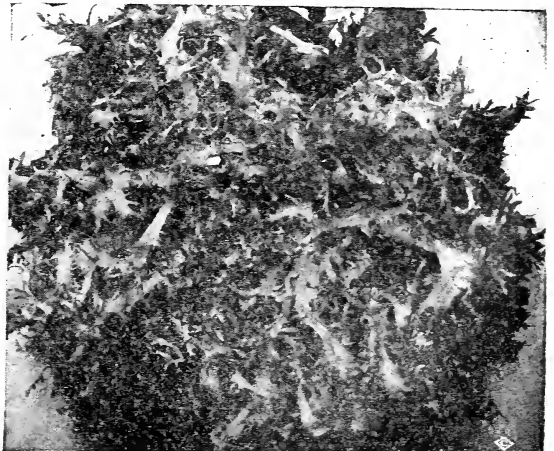
Black Beauty—The earliest, largest and finest colored fruit, extensively grown in New Jersey as the leading market variety. Our strain of seed is carefully selected from the best ripe specimens. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow about 60 square feet.

Preferred to lettuce by those who have tried it, should be more largely used. One of the best and most wholesome salads for fall and winter use. Sow seed in April for early use or in June or July for winter use. When leaves are eight inches long tie them together with a string near the top to blanch.

Green Curled—Has finely cut leaves, making handsome plant. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.



Endive

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—The seed of the egg plant is very difficult to germinate. Repeated sowing are often necessary. The seed requires heat, and should be sown early in the spring under glass in a hotbed; after watering well, keep the frame closed until plants appear, when air may be given on warm sunny days. When two or three leaves have developed, transplant in the hotbed or plant in small flower pots. After all danger of frost is past and the ground has become thoroughly warm, transplant in the open. In setting out the plants a good plan to follow is to open a trench about two feet wide and two feet deep, nearly filled with well rotted manure, placing soil on top, set the plants in this soil about two feet apart, the roots will

LEEK

London Flag—English grown, true. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

KALE

OR BORECOLE

German, Blaetter Kohl; French, Chouvert.

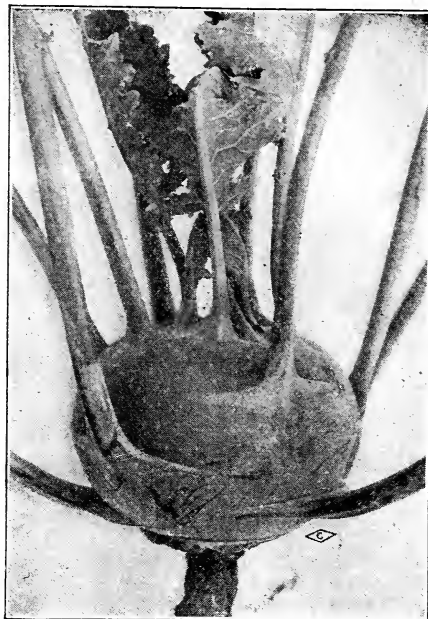
Dwarf Green German—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and makes splendid greens for winter and spring use, are improved by frost. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

KOHL RABI

CULTURE—For early use, sow in hotbeds or in the open ground in March or April, in rows eighteen inches apart. Thin out or transplant like cabbage. Can also be sown in June or July for fall. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

Early White Vienna—Splendid sort for general use, having white, tender flesh, and making good sized bulbs. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Early Purple Vienna—Identical with the above except in color, which in this sort is a rich purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Kohl Rabi

LETTUCE

CULTURE—For early crops, seed may be sown the previous autumn and plants protected through the winter in cold frames, or may be sown in hotbeds in February and transplanted to the open ground as soon as ground can be worked. For ordinary private use, the simplest way is to sow in the open ground early in spring in rows one foot apart, as the plants begin to crowd, gradually thin them out and use as required, so plants will stand about ten inches apart in the rows; should be hoed frequently to reach full development quickly. Beginning early in the spring, lettuce should be sown every two or three weeks until the middle of August; this will provide a supply of fresh, tender lettuce during the entire season.

Black Seeded Simpson—One of the best varieties for early sowing out of doors where a large, thin, exceedingly tender leaf is desired and for those markets which demand a large, loose clustering sort. Light yellowish green. Leaves large, thin, slightly ruffled and blistered, even the large

outer ones being quite tender. Uniformly attractive, of excellent quality and continues a long time in condition for use.

Grand Rapids—Seed black. As a lettuce for greenhouse forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and remaining in condition several days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head or cluster of large, thin, bright green leaves decidedly crimped and blistered. The leaves do not wilt quickly after cutting, so that the variety will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts.

Early Prize Head—Seed white. This old standard variety is still the best of the large, thin-leaved clustering sorts for the home garden, but is too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market. The leaves are very large, crimped, bright green tinged with brownish-red and are exceedingly tender and sweet.

Simpson's Early Curled—Seed white. An early erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves light green, slightly frilled and much blistered, sweet.





New York Cabbage (Wonderful) (W. S.)—A very large, late, globular heading variety, leaves broad, of thick texture, fairly blistered and crumpled, and the borders frilled, color clear dark green, quality good. Known in California and the west as "Los Angeles." Pkt., 15c; oz., 40c; ¼ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

Cos Lettuce—Cos Lettuce is distinct in having long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves folding into loose, sugar loaf shaped heads which blanch better by having the outer leaves drawn about them and tied. Exceedingly crisp, tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Big Boston—Seed white. Popular for outdoor winter culture and also in demand as a compact, large heading forcing sort. Plants large, very hardy and vigorous, leaves broad, comparatively smooth, but wavy at edge, thin, very hard and crisp; color bright light green, grown extensively in the south as a winter lettuce.

May King—(Seed white). A handsome, light green heading variety of medium size and excellent quality. Outdoors the heads mature exceptionally early, attaining a size suitable for use before other sorts, and often the edge of the outer leaves have a brownish tinge. The edge is very compact for so large a head. It is very satisfactory also for forcing under glass.

Hanson—Seed white. One of the most desirable of the late summer lettuces. The plant is compact and forms a large cabbage-like head and remains in condition longer than most heading sorts. Outer leaves bright green, broad, frilled at edge and with distinctive mid-rib, inner leaves white and curved at the base, tender and sweet.

Prices all varieties Lettuce except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Mustard should be sown on good, rich soil so as to cause a quick, tender growth. As soon as the ground can be worked prepare the soil finely and sow in rows about twelve inches apart. For succession, sow at any time during the spring. It should be cut when about one inch high if wanted for salad, but for greens it may be allowed to make a larger growth.

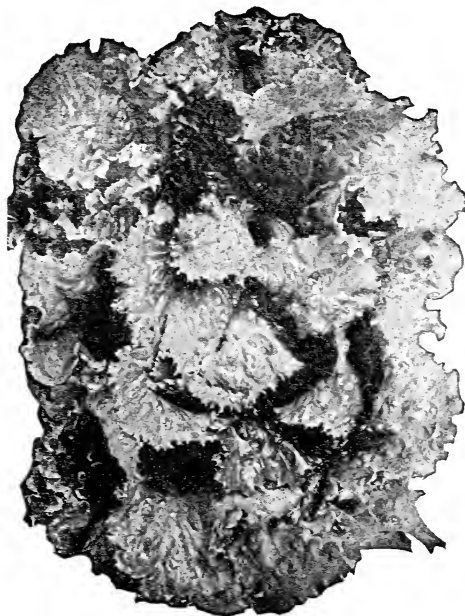
Fordhook Mustard—Is a handsome variety, of strong growth, yielding a large quantity of greens. The plants stand a long time before bolting to seed. The flavor is mild; vigorous habit and excellent quality. Rich dark green leaves. Does well even during hot weather.

Chinese or Giant Southern Curled—The large leaves which often measure 14 inches, are ready for use in about six weeks after sowing. Plants will continue to yield until frosty weather. Leaves are eaten boiled, like spinach.

Brown or Black—Not as early as White London, but of better quality.

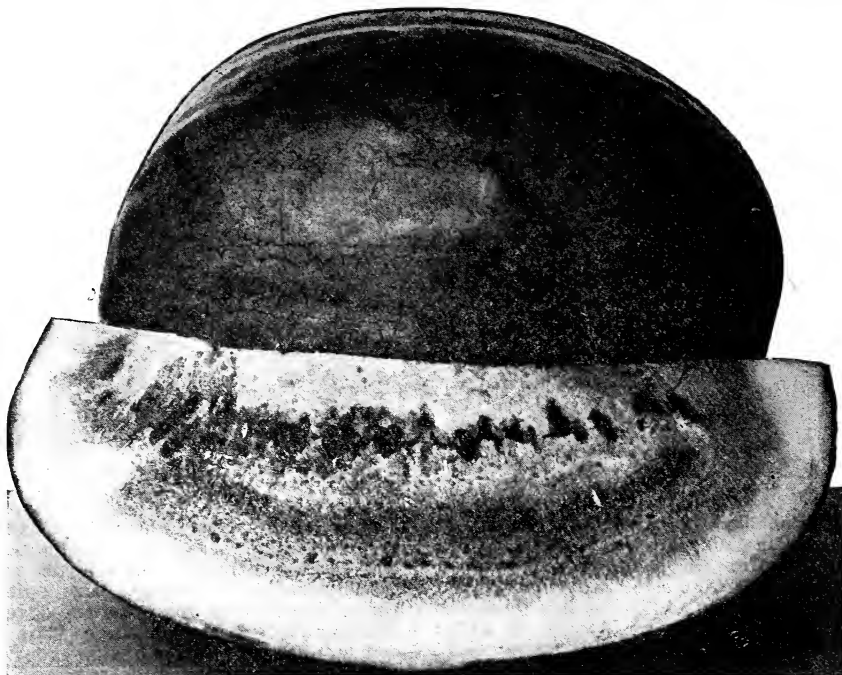
White London—Leaves dark green. The plant is of upright growth. The earliest mustard on the market, used mostly for greens, soon goes to seed.

Prices all Mustard: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



Simpson's Early Curled Lettuce

**Demand Rival Brand
SEEDS**



Cuban Queen Watermelon

WATERMELONS

CULTURE—To make certain of raising good watermelons, it is essential that the plants have a good start, and to this end it is important to prepare hills about eight feet apart, by thoroughly working into the soil an abundance of well rotted manure—hen manure, guano, or other forms rich in nitrogen, being most desirable. Over this highly manured soil put an inch or more of fresh earth and plant the seeds on this, covering them about an inch deep. It is important that the seed should not be planted before the ground becomes warm and dry, as the young plants are very sensitive to cold and wet. When the plants have formed the first pair of rough leaves, they should be thinned so as to leave two or three of the strongest and best to each hill. Frequent watering of the plants with liquid manure will hasten the growth, thus diminishing the danger from insect pests.

Tom Watson Watermelon—Shape long, color dark, deep green, no stripes, large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds, two melons to the vine, no ends, no necks to rot, betted shipper than Rattlesnake, tougher rind, flesh deep red, seeds chocolate brown.

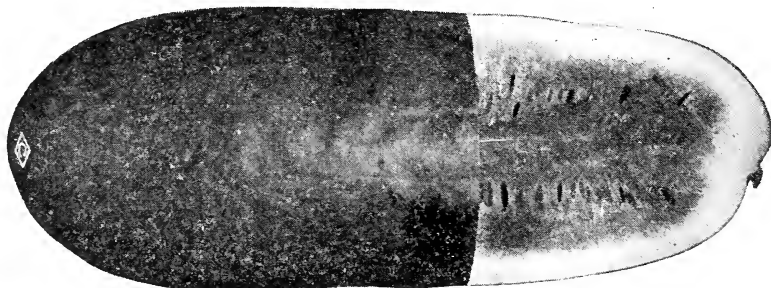
Radio Watermelon—See Specialty Page 4 for description.

Peerless or Ice Cream—White seeded. A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in rind it is not so well adapted for distant markets. Very sweet and sells readily in the market.

Phinney's Early—An early variety, medium uniform size, and beautiful form. The skin is smooth, with white mottled and dark green stripes. Flesh light red or pink, sweet and delicious.

Kleckley's Sweet—The best quality of all watermelons. Large oblong melon, 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, the rind only about one-half inch in thickness. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary and is of such texture that it leaves no strings of pulp whatever in eating. Seed white.

Kolb's Gem—Vines of medium size, but vigorous and healthy. Fruit very large, round or slightly oval, marked with irregularly mottled stripes of dark and light green. Rind exceedingly hard and firm, making it a good sort for shipping. Flesh bright red, solid, a little coarse, but sweet and tender. Seed black.



Kleckley Sweet Watermelons



Irish Grey Watermelons

Gypsy or Georgia Rattlesnake—One of the largest, oldest and most popular sorts, particularly in the south. Fruit oblong, of light green color, distinctly striped and blotched with darker shade. The flesh is bright scarlet and very sweet.

Sweetheart—Our strain is a notably sweet-hearted kind for home and market use, and will hold its own (in the watermelon patch) for many years to come. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early, fruit large, oval, very heavy, uniformly mottled light and dark green, rind thin, but firm, flesh bright red, firm and solid, but very tender, melting and sweet. A fine shipper.

Cuban Queen—This is a large variety, often weighing 80 pounds and upwards, striped light and dark green, an enormous cropper.

Halbert Honey—Shape oblong, well filled to the ends, skin very dark green, showing a faint longitudinal tracing, or indentation in the rind, medium early and fairly large, flesh crimson and very sweet. Kleckley's Sweet is quite similar though more pear-shaped, seeds white.

Irish Gray—A large, long, main crop variety with a distinctive, gray-green skin; shell very tough and hard, making a fine shipper; flesh very firm, crisp and sweet; seeds brown.

Prices all varieties Watermelons: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TOBACCO DUST FOR THE STRIPED BUGS

The best remedy I have ever found for the striped bugs on watermelon vines is tobacco dust.

This is simply a very strong grade of tobacco ground up into a fine powder like snuff. It is finer than flour and very strong. I don't know whether it kills the bugs or simply drives them away, but it surely does the business, somehow.

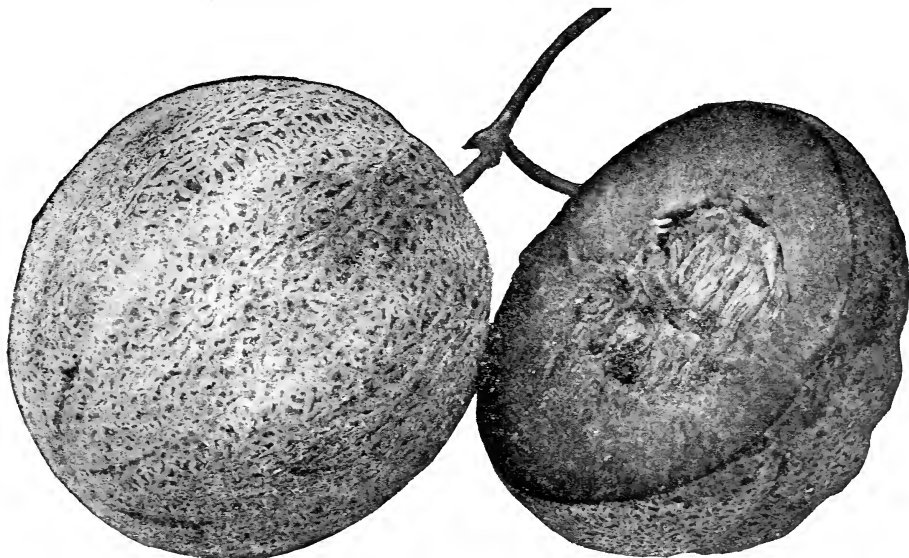
Also a spoonful of it piled around the stem of each plant will prevent borers which kill the vines later in the season.

MUSKMELONS

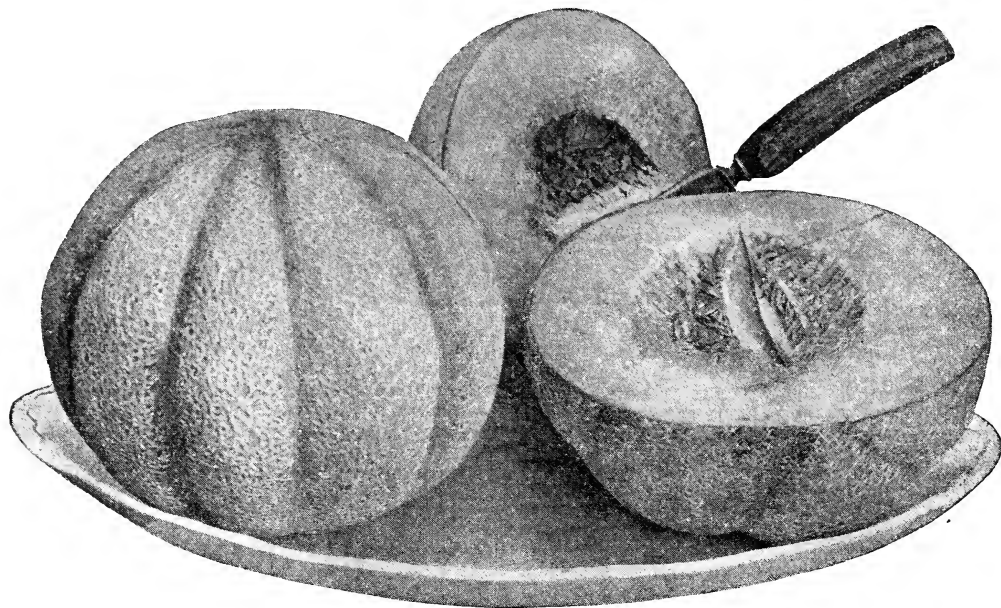
CULTURE—Plant the seed in hills six feet apart each way, dropping ten to twelve seeds in a hill. After the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for the young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil.

If the plants grow very rank, more and finer fruit will be secured by allowing the main branch to continue growing, but pinch off the end of each side branch after it has one fruit set. The quality of melons of all varieties is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produces fruit of comparatively poor flavor.

The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by



Rocky Ford Muskmelons



MUSKMELONS—Continued

frequent dusting with powdered tobacco. This sprinkled onto plants and vines keeps off black and green flies and melon bugs, and if worked into the soil drives away cut worms, and acts as an excellent fertilizer. Sold in pound packages and 100 pound bags.

Banana—Is an entirely distinct variety, bearing long, slender, banana-like fruit. Skin is creamy-white and entirely free from netting. Flesh deep salmon color, thick and of good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Burrell's Gem—An excellent small melon of the Netted Gem type, somewhat later than that variety and a fourth larger, fruit oblong, distinctly but not deeply ribbed and well netted, flesh deep salmon, of fine quality.

Champion Market—Fruit large, round or slightly oval, slightly ribbed and covered with dense netting. Flesh green, of medium texture, very thick and sweet. The variety is an improvement on Montreal in earliness and productiveness and will suit those who like a large, sweet, green fleshed

Hale's Best—See Specialty Page 4 for description.

sort. It can always be depended upon for a good crop.

Improved Large Green Nutmeg—Vines vigorous, hardy, productive, fruit very large, round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribber, covered with coarse netting, flesh very thick and of the highest flavor.

Hackensack, Extra Early Improved—An early selection from the old Hackensack, maturing from a week to ten days earlier, somewhat smaller and not so deeply ribbed, but otherwise similar to the old type.

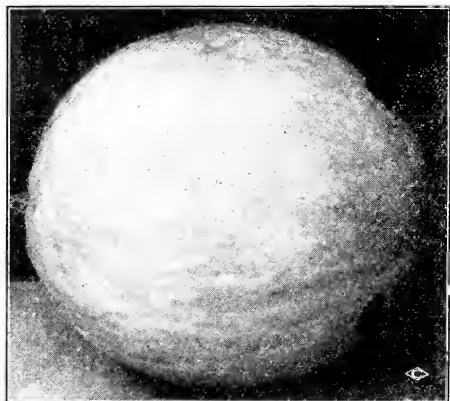
Montreal Market—Fruit is almost round, flattened at both ends, deeply ribbed and netted, skin green. Flesh very thick, light green and of delicious flavor.

Improved Osage, or Miller's Cream—A favorite salmon-fleshed variety. Large, oval, slightly ribbed and netted, skin very dark green, very thick and sweet flavored.

Pollock's No. 10-25—A selection from No. 25, having deeper salmon tint, more uniform in size and better netted. Popular as a shipping melon at Rocky Ford. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Extra Early Knight or Maryland—An extremely early medium sized melon of the Acme type. Fruit oblong, showing the neck tendency of its parent, skin deep green, turning to golden at maturity, well covered with a close gray netting and distinctly ribbed, flesh fairly thick and very sweet, color medium green blending to light pink near the center. The earliest high quality melon for the far north and a good shipper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Honey Dew—A new, distinct melon of the Casaba type. Fruit large ovoid in form, about 10 inches long and 8 inches in diameter, surface smooth and hard without ribbing or netting, creamy white in color, turning to a lemon tint when fully ripe, flesh light emerald green, very thick, ripening to the rind, very tender and melting with an extreme sweetness found in no other melon. Matures with Osage and is an excellent shipping and keeping sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.



Honey Dew Melon

Tip Top—In shape varies from round to slightly oblong, rather large in size and somewhat late in maturing. Skin pale green, distinctly ribbed and lightly netted, flesh rich deep salmon, sweet and spicy.

Rocky Ford, Selected—We have an especially fine, improved strain of this popular melon as now grown at Rocky Ford. The fruit is small, almost round, smooth, showing no ribs, and densely covered with a heavy, hard gray netting, flesh thick and deep green, showing a faint lining of pink or gold at the center, of the highest quality. An excellent shipping sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; ½ lb., 75c; lb., \$1.25.

Prices all varieties Muskmelons except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Brick will spawn 8 to 10 square feet.

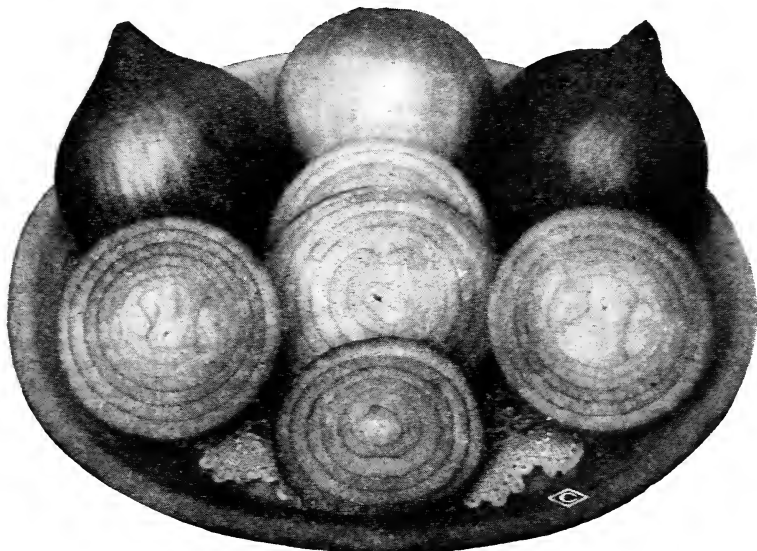
The mushroom is one of the most profitable crops grown, especially in the vicinity of large cities, where the demand, at all seasons, is far in excess of the supply. Its cultivation may be carried on successfully in a cellar or shed during winter or in the open air in summer.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—Collect sufficient fresh horse droppings to form the desired size of bed, spreading them out in an airy shed to dry, and turning them frequently. When in a proper state as to dryness, which will soon be learned by

experience, make these into a bed from nine inches to one foot thick, beating them firmly together. If the droppings have been properly prepared, gentle fermentation will soon commence, and when the temperature of the bed is from 75 degrees to 80 degrees, with no danger of its rising higher, put in the spawn. This is done by making shallow holes about nine inches apart, inserting pieces of spawn about the size of a hen's egg and covering with the dung, pressing this closely about the spawn. It is of the greatest importance that the temperature of the bed should not decline below 75 degrees, nor rise above 80 degrees for a month after spawning. Within a fortnight after putting in the spawn, cover the bed about two inches thick with good, mellow, moist soil, making this firm, and if under this a covering one or two inches thick of cow dung, in about the same state as to moisture as the soil, can be afforded, this will cause the bed to last longer, and also to produce a larger crop than if covered with soil only.

The most suitable temperature for beds in bearing is 50 degrees to 55 degrees and as a high temperature causes the mushrooms to come small, this should be avoided. Watering beds in bearing often causes the small mushrooms to damp off, therefore, water only when the bed ceases to be productive, and then use the water about the same temperature as the bed.

American Spawn (about 1 lb. in bricks)—Superior quality. Lb., 35c.



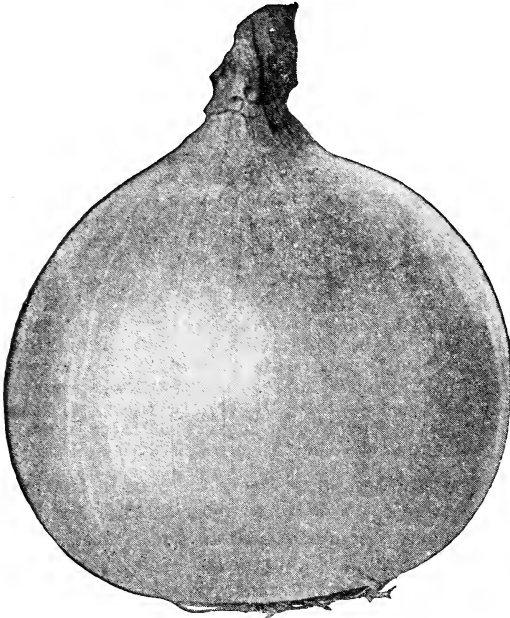
Globe Onions

ONION SEED

CULTURE—Onion seed should be sown as soon as possible in the spring, even if the weather is cold, just so the soil works up well. This gives the onions a good start ahead of the weeds, and before dry weather can set in. After thoroughly pulverizing the soil, sow thinly 4 to 5 pounds to the acre, in drills one foot apart and about one-fourth inch deep. When well started, say four inches high, thin out to stand three to four inches apart in the rows, keeping them well hoed and free from weeds. Onions delight in rich, deep,

sandy loam and succeed well if grown for a succession of years on the same ground. Deep plowing is said to prevent blight.

Large Red Wethersfield—One of the oldest and best known types of onion, a fine, large, rather flat sort of a deep purplish-red color, noted for its productiveness and keeping qualities, used largely in the production of onion sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Prizetaker Onions

ONION SEED—Continued

Southport White Globe—Of the true Southport Globe form with thin, delicate skin of purest paper whiteness, flesh very crisp, fine-grained, snowy-white in color and exceedingly mild, usually commands the highest price in market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Flat in shape, medium size, skin clear white, flavor mild. Used principally for the growing of white onion sets and pickles, but also for early bunching or green onions and large onions for market. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

Southport Large Red Globe—The finest type and most popular of the red onions. The bulbs are distinctly globe-shaped, with a small neck, and are excellent keepers, color a deep purplish-red. We have an unequalled strain of this variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Danvers (Flat)—An early productive, fine keeping, flat, yellow onion. The onions are of medium size, skin copper yellow, flesh solid white and mild in flavor. Remarkably free from

thick neck and expressly adapted to the growing of yellow bottom onion sets. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Prizetaker—One of the largest onions grown and the mildest, is productive and a sure cropper, bulbs are globe-shaped and of light straw color. Our seed is American grown and very superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

Australian Brown—New. Noted for its keeping qualities and peculiar color (brown), early, globe-shaped. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Southport Large Yellow Globe—Produces bulbs more perfectly globe-shaped and larger than Globe Danvers, but later in ripening, excellent keeper, easily grown from seed the first year, has a beautiful, pale, straw-colored skin, is a heavy cropper, handsome in appearance, large size. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Globe Danvers—This is the ordinary strain of this variety. Season the same as "Fancy Globe Danvers." The onions do not run as globe-shaped as that variety, but are otherwise the same as regards color ripening and keeping. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



Red Wethersfield Onions

ONION SETS

Red Bottom—32 lbs. per bushel.

Yellow Bottom—32 lbs. per bushel.

White Bottom—32 lbs. per bushel.

Bottom Sets Price: Per qt., 25c, postpaid.

Summer Red Tops—28 lbs. per bushel.

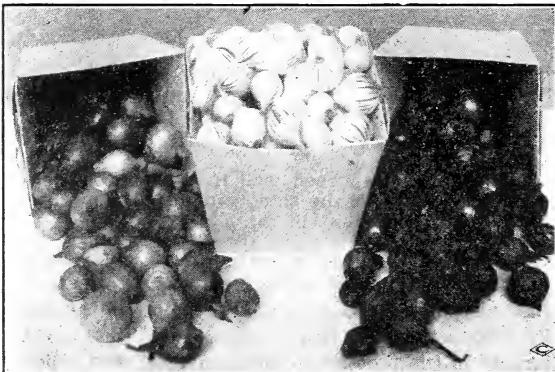
Winter Top Sets—28 lbs., per bushel.

Write for prices bushel lots.

Raise Your Own Bermuda Onions

You can raise them as large and as sweet, they have been grown here in this country and have given good satisfaction. It is no experiment. Try them.

Plant them 4 inches apart in the row, 16 inches between rows. 1000 plants will raise 4 to 7 bushels. An acre will raise from 400 to 700 bushels. Plant from March 20th to May 10th, if ground is in good condition. Pull them when 50 per cent of tops have fallen. Clip off tops and roots and keep in a cool, dry place. They are cheaper than the old style onion sets, grow twice the size and are sweeter and better. Price per bundle (100 plants) 20c; per 1000 plants, \$1.35, postpaid.



PEPPERS

CULTURE—The culture is the same as for egg plant and the plants need quite as much heat to perfect them. Guano, hen dung, or any other bird manure hoed into the surface soil when the plants are about six inches high, will wonderfully increase the product and also improve the quality of the fruit.

Chinese Giant—This is the largest of all peppers, but is apt to grow rough in shape. It is the latest of all peppers in maturing. Pkt., 15c; oz., 65c; ¼ lb., \$2.00.

Ruby King—The fruits are five to six inches long, by about 3½ inches through. They are bright red, remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

World Beater Pepper—Note in Novelty page 7.



Ruby King Pepper

OKRA OR GUMBO

This vegetable should be planted a great deal more than it is. Extremely easy to grow, and its young seed pods are delicious in soups and alone. Probably the finest known vegetable for this use.

White Velvet—Produces pods larger than any other. They are never prickly to the touch, always round and smooth, while in other varieties they are either ridged or square-holed.

Dwarf—Grows low but stocky, and is very productive.

Tall, or Perkin's Mammoth—The long pods measuring four and five inches are produced in great quantities. The appearance is handsome, of green color and best quality.

Prices all Okra: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 50c.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper

Large Bell, or Bull Nose—Plant vigorous, compact, very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. Fruit large, with thick, mild flesh, of excellent quality, color bright red when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Harris' Earliest Giant—See Specialty Page 7 for description.

Livingston's Improved Thick Long Red—The flesh is fully double the thickness of Long Cayenne. They are grown almost exclusively for some markets. Exceedingly prolific; are very hot and have handsome bright red pods. An early variety.

Long Red Cayenne—A well known hot variety having a slender, twisted and pointed pod about four inches long and when ripe, bright red in color. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.

Pimiento—The sweetest Pepper grown, as it does not contain the slightest trace of fieriness. The plants are productive and Peppers medium size and of a shape which is desirable for filling, prepared in which manner they are delicious. It may also be used in salads and for flavoring. Pkt., 15c; oz., 45c; ¼ lb., \$1.50.



Long Green Okra

GARDEN PEAS

(One Quart Weighs about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.)

CULTURE—For early peas the soil should be light and warm, but for general crop a moderately heavy soil is better. Fresh manure and very rich or wet mucky soil should be avoided, as they cause a rank growth of vine at the cost of the quality of the peas. Such soil is often the cause of early sorts maturing unevenly. Sow as early as possible a few of some early variety on warm, quick soil, prepared the fall before. The general crop can be delayed until later, but we have met with better success from sowing all the varieties comparatively early, depending for succession upon selecting sorts that follow each other in maturity. The peas will give quicker returns if covered only one inch deep and where earliness is most important they may be treated in that way. Larger pods and more of them will be produced if the seed be planted in trenches three to six inches deep and covered with only one or two inches of soil. When the plants are five or six inches high fill the trench level with the surface, this will secure deep rooting, prevent mildew and prolong the bearing season. If the peas be covered to the full depth at first, or if water be allowed to stand in the trenches they will not germinate or grow well.

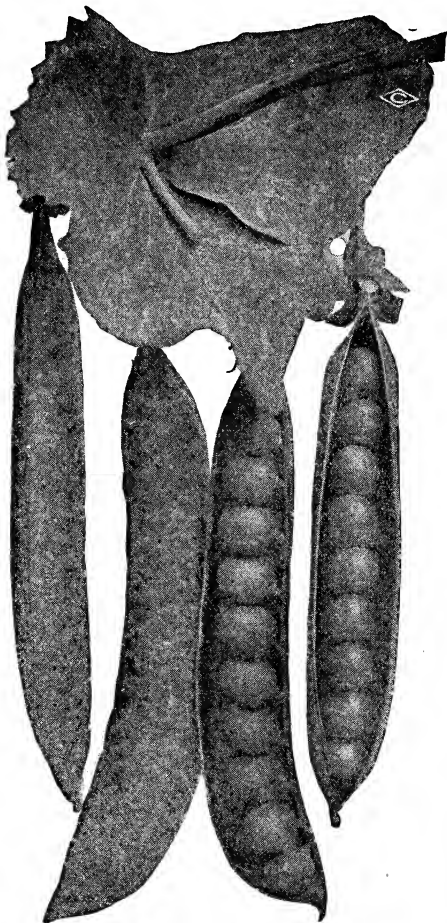
Early and Extra Early Dwarf Varieties

Bliss' American Wonder—Standard, well known extra early dwarf sort, height 1 foot.

Extra Early Gem—An improved dwarf strain of Little Gem. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, foliage dark green, pods light green, 3 inches long, round, square ended and well filled with 6 to 8 light green peas of good quality, very productive.



Sutton's Excelsior Pea



Laxtonian Pea

Laxtonian—A large podded, dwarf variety on the order of Gradus, though more dwarf and a little earlier. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, pods and vine deep green, pods 3 inches long, straight and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large dark green peas. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.25.

Little Marvel—An extra fine dwarf sweet pea, pods somewhat larger than Nott's Excelsior and same season. A fine variety for either private or market garden. Height 14 inches, foliage and pods very dark green, pods 3 inches long, nearly round and square ended, containing 7 very dark green peas of high quality, very productive.

Nott's Excelsior—A standard extra early dwarf pea, height 1 foot, foliage medium green, stout and heavy, pods light green, 3 inches long, round, straight and blunt ended, containing 6 light green peas of high quality, productive.

Sutton's Excelsior—An improvement on Nott's Excelsior, with larger pods and greater productiveness. Height 16 inches, vine and foliage stout, medium green in color, pods light green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, round and square ended, containing 7 to 8 large, bright green peas of very fine quality.

Early and Extra Early Varieties Not Dwarf

Alaska—Very early, smooth, blue pea, popular with canners and market gardeners for a first

early sort. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, foliage and pods light green, pods $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, round, straight and square ended, containing 6 light green peas, very uniform in maturity.

Ameer (Large Podded Alaska)—Early, large, smooth, blue pea, large, broad, dark green pods, hardy, standing early planting and popular with market gardeners, height 3 feet.

First and Best—A standard extra early, prolific, smooth, white pea, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Gradus, or Prosperity—A standard early large podded variety, very popular with market gardeners, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vine and foliage moderately heavy and medium green, pods medium green, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, semi-round, straight, slightly curved at the tip, and pointed, containing 6 to 8 large, very sweet, medium green peas, moderately productive and of high quality.

Pilot, Improved—A popular market gardener's large podded, extra early, smooth pea, much more productive than the old type Pilot, with larger pods. Seed large, light to dark green color. Follows closely after First and Best in season. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, foliage medium green, pods a shade darker, peas dark green, pods $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, rather broad and pointed and containing 6 to 7 peas, productive. Lb., 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.25; 10 lbs., \$4.00.



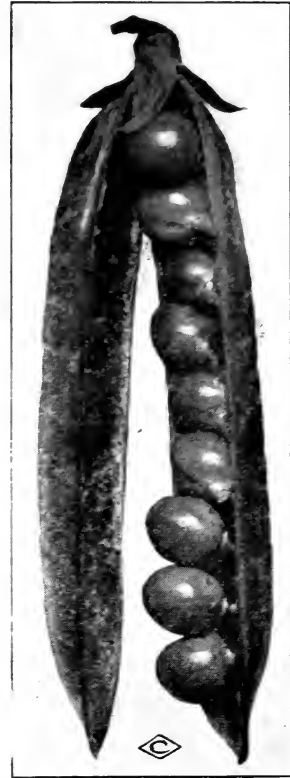
Gradus Pea

Thomas Laxton—A very popular gardener's variety, height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, vine and foliage moderately stout, medium green, pods medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, nearly round and square ended, contains 7 medium dark green peas of superior quality. Compared with Gradus, is a little earlier, more productive, but with a smaller, less broad pod.

Second Early and Main Crop Varieties

Bliss Everbearing—An old standard late, main crop variety, height 3 feet, vine and foliage sturdy and strong, dark green, pods usually in pairs, medium green, 3 inches long, straight and pointed, containing 4 to 5 light green peas of good quality, matures following Telephone.

Champion of England—One of the richest, best flavored late peas, well known and popular, height 4 feet, vine stout, deep green, pods, often in pairs, medium green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight, nearly round and blunt ended, containing 8 light green peas, productive season following Telephone.

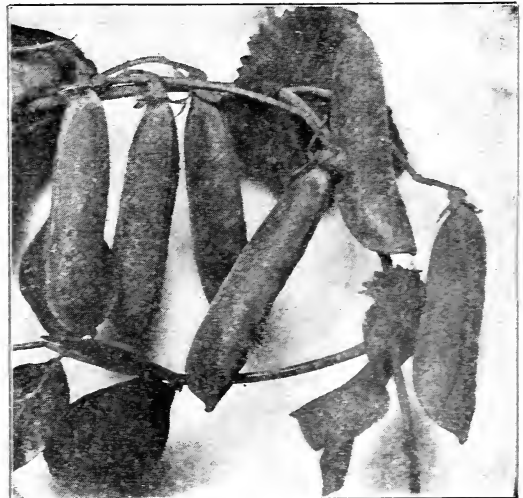


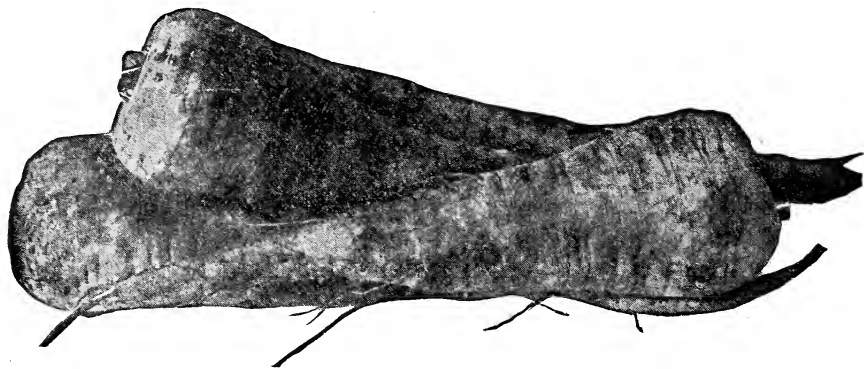
Bliss Everbearing Pea

Marrowfat, Large White—Hand picked stock, height 5 feet, almost identical inhabit with Black-Eyed Marrowfat, though possibly a little later in season.

Telephone—An old standard, high quality, large podded pea, height 4 feet, vine and foliage strong and heavy, medium green, pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, medium light green, straight, broad and pointed, containing 8 large, light green peas, main crop productive.

Prices all Peas except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75.





Hollow Crown Parsnip

PARSNIPS

Parsnips are usually grown on deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep, mellow and moderately rich. Fresh manure is apt to make the roots coarse and ill shaped. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills two and one-half feet apart, cover one-half inch deep and press the soil firmly over the seed. Give frequent cultivation and thin the plants to three or four to the foot.

Hollow Crown, or Guernsey—Root white, very tender, with a smooth, clean skin. The variety is easily distinguished by the leaves growing from depression on the top or crown of the root. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Parsley does best in good rich, mellow soil. The seed germinates very slowly, often requiring four or five weeks before it comes up. Sow seed very early in spring, in rows one foot apart, sow thickly and cover not over one-half inch deep. The soil should be well pressed down about the seed, water if the soil becomes dry, and when the plants are up thin out as required until they stand one foot apart. The plants will form large bunches and several crops of leaves which may be cut off as required. For winter use the plants may be lifted and placed in flower pots in the house or light cellar, or the leaves may be dried, reduced to a powder and kept in bottles corked tightly.

Double Curled—Superior. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



Kentucky Field Pumpkins

Champion Moss Curled—Very pretty and one of the very best. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Fern-Leaved—Fine curled. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

PUMPKINS

CULTURE—Pumpkins are now principally cultivated for agricultural purposes, and are found to be very profitable. They are usually planted in fields of corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow first of May in this latitude, in hills eight feet apart.

Cushaw, Striped—Of the crookneck type with mottled green and white stripes, fruit will weigh from 10 to 15 pounds, flesh yellow, very solid and fine grained. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Cushaw, White—A popular crooknecked variety with a hard creamy-white shell, fruits two feet in length, with long, solid, meaty necks, fine quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Large Cheese—Fine for pies, an excellent keeper. Of large size, shape flat, like a cheese box, very productive, flesh yellow, sweet, fine grained and rich flavored. It keeps well into the winter. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Genuine Mammoth, Jumbo or King of the Mammoths—Fruits grow to enormous size, sometimes reaching two feet or more in diameter, and from one hundred to two hundred pounds in weight. Salmon-orange skin, very thick bright yellow flesh, which is fine grained, tender. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

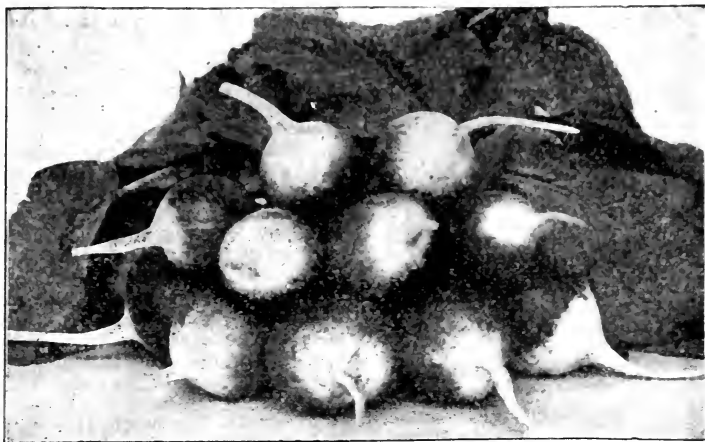
Quaker Pie—It is of a peculiar shape, being a trifle pointed or oval shaped at each end. The skin and flesh are a creamy yellow color. For making pies it is especially desirable, the flesh being fine grained and sweet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Small Sugar—It grows to an average weight of five pounds. Yields enormously, ground being literally covered with the golden fruit. It is very desirable for table use. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Tennessee—Sweet Potato—Bell shaped. Flavor is considered superior to sweet potato, very delicious for pies. Keeps late in season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Kentucky Field—A large, round, slightly ribbed, soft shell, salmon colored pumpkin, that is very productive and excellent for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field—The common field or cow pumpkin. If you have any livestock to feed, it will pay you to put in a few acres of these. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.



Sparkler White Tip Radishes

RADISHES

For forcing sow in hotbeds or under glass in rich, sandy soil made perfectly level. Scatter evenly over the surface from fifty to one hundred seed to the square foot and cover with one-half inch of soil sifted on. Careful watering to keep soil moist, even, moderate temperature and good ventilation are required for rapid and best root development. If the bed is a good one the whole crop can be marketed in twenty-one to forty days after planting. For open ground culture sow on rich, sandy soil as soon in the spring as it is fit to work, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin out the plants to prevent crowding. A good dressing of nitrate of soda will greatly stimulate growth and insure tender, brittle roots. Successional sowings from one week to ten days apart will keep up a supply. After the hot weather of summer begins, it is better to sow the summer and winter varieties, as they do not become tough and stringy nor pithy so quickly as the early sorts. Radishes are subject to root maggots, which make them useless for culinary purposes. We know of no certain remedy for this pest. We have found that the best preventive measures are to avoid the use of rank manure and not to sow on ground where radishes, turnips or cabbages were grown the year previous. We have been very careful to secure the very best seed possible and there is none sold under other names which is better than that of the varieties we offer.

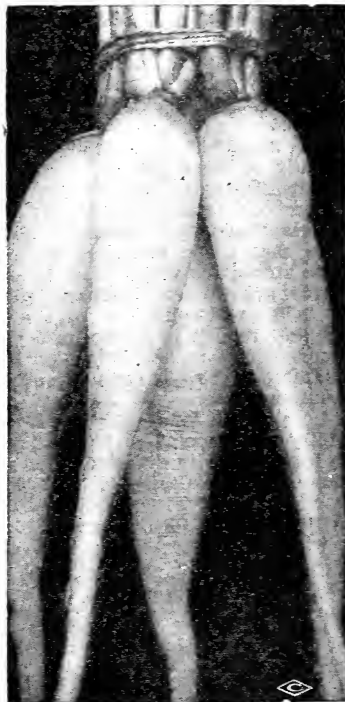
Saxa Radish—See Specialty Page 7 for description.

Scarlet Turnip—White Tipped or Sparkler Radish—It is very early, very crisp and finely flavored, and without an equal for forcing under glass and for outdoor culture. Crisp and mild flavored.

Vick's Scarlet Globe—We have an exceptionally fine stock of this superb variety. It is one of the very earliest of the forcing radishes and does equally well outside, roots are of fair size, globe-shaped and with a very small top, always crisp and tender, color a bright scarlet.

French Breakfast—Of oblong form, small and quick growing, color bright rose-scarlet, with small, white tip, good outdoors or under glass.

Philadelphia White Box—Short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, remaining solid and juicy a long time, especially for growing under glass in frames.

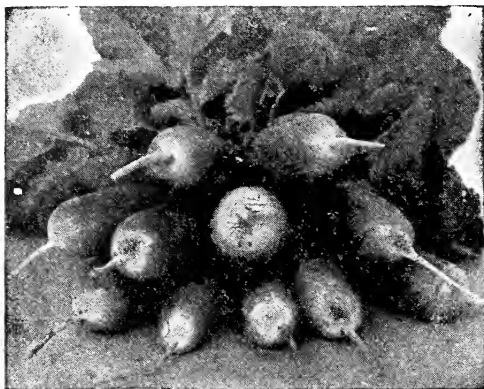


Icicle Radishes

Icicle—The leading long white radish and one of the earliest, roots are somewhat shorter, broader at the top and more square shouldered than *Lady Finger*, also matures a little earlier, about 6 inches long and white throughout.

Early Deep Scarlet Turnip—An old standby.

Crimson Giant—Extremely large, but never pithy. One of the best for outdoor culture. Top is a little too large for a forcing sort. Intermediate in season.



French Breakfast Radishes

Early Long Scarlet, Short Top—A standard variety of the long type radish, for both market and home use.

Winter Varieties—The flesh is so firm and compact in these that they will keep almost all winter, if stored in a dry cellar, they require two or three months to mature.

Rose China Winter—A distinct cylindrical variety, four to five inches long by two inches in diameter, skin rosy red, flesh white and firm, good keeper.

Long Black Spanish—A leading winter variety, one of the best keepers. Roots cylindrical, seven to ten inches long, skin blackish-brown, firm white flesh.

Round Black Spanish—A popular summer sort, esteemed highly by Germans.

White Giant Stuttgart—Root large, often four inches in diameter, top-shaped, skin white, flesh white and crisp, and not becoming pithy until very late, so that those not used as a summer radish can be stored for winter use.

White Strasburg—When comparatively small, this variety is in good condition for use, and continues crisp and tender until matured, when the roots are four to five inches long, and about two inches in diameter. This is considered one of the best large summer sorts.

California Mammoth White China—Roots white and when fully mature nine to twelve inches long by three to four inches in diameter just below the shoulder, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh firm, crisp.

Prices all Radishes: Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Salsify or Vegetable Oyster

CULTURE—Salsify requires light, sandy soil, which should be well enriched, but coarse, fresh manure should be avoided, as it causes the roots to become crooked and prongy. As soon as the ground can be prepared in the spring, spade deeply, rake the surface fine, and sow seed one and one-half inches deep in rows one and one-half feet apart. When plants are a few inches high, thin to four inches apart in row. The roots are not injured by freezing, and may be left in the ground all winter, this improves the flavor. Or they may be lifted and stored in the cellar.

The Salsify is one of the most delicious and wholesome vegetables for winter use and should be more generally grown. The roots resemble a small parsnip. The flavor when cooked is that of an oyster. They are as easily grown as parsnips.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—The best variety. The roots grow to double the size of the old sort, are very smooth, of superior quality and delicate flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

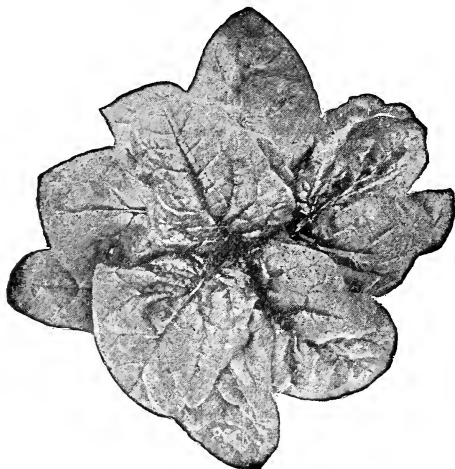


Salsify

SPINACH

Should be planted in very rich ground, the richer the better. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart and thin to about six inches apart when the leaves are an inch wide. All should be cut before hot weather, while young and tender. For early spring use, sow early in autumn and protect the plants with a light covering of leaves or straw, or plant as soon as the land can be worked in the spring. Under favorable condition the leaves may be large enough for eating in eight weeks.

Bloomsdale or Savoy Leaved—Upright growth, leaves curled and crimped, keeps well after cutting. Oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 15c; 1 lb., 30c.



Chesmore Seed Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

Conkey's

THE ORIGINAL

BUTTERMILK STARTING FEED

Raises Husky Chicks



CONKEY fed chicks are lucky fellows. They just naturally outlive and outgrow chicks raised on other feeds. This ready prepared mash contains all the elements needed for safely starting baby chicks, ducklings, goslings, poults, guineas, pheasants and all self-feeding young fowls.

This superior chick mash was the first commercial poultry feed containing buttermilk—that is why we call it the ORIGINAL buttermilk starting feed.

It is a scientifically-balanced feed as clean and wholesome as "infant food." Selected, plump grains, ground to proper fineness, are combined with other ingredients so as to make the feed readily digestible, palatable and nutritious. TASTE it, SMELL it, that's the way to judge a chick feed.

Conkey's carries buttermilk in just the right proportion as an aid in prevention of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea, "leg weakness," etc. The buttermilk is Semi-Liquid buttermilk, blended with the other ingredients by the ORIGINAL process in such a way as to preserve the appetizing, tonic and other properties of the newly-churned product. This avoids the terrible heat usually required in "drying" buttermilk.

Lactic acid in buttermilk is described as an "Intestinal Broom" which sweeps away unfriendly bacteria and disease germs. Buttermilk is also rich in one of the vitamins necessary to growing birds. It is a wonderful appetizer, aid to digestion, and flesh builder.

Poultry raisers declare that their chicks grow twice as fast on Conkey's.

It is not the buttermilk alone that protects the chicks during the critical first 6 weeks. The secret is in the combination of these materials by the Conkey method—the balancing of the ration, as Conkey alone knows how.

Don't be influenced by "cheaper" imitations labeled "buttermilk"—that word may be used to deceive unwary buyers—to cover up a multitude of "sinful" grains, mill sweepings, poisonous weed seeds, musty screenings, worthless by-products, or other poor material having little or no nutritive value.

One woman wrote: "My chicks just love Conkey's. It is so tasty, and my, how they do grow. Better still, we didn't have a single loss in the present hatch, no White Diarrhea or other bowel troubles like before we began using Conkey's."

FEED IT FIRST 6 WEEKS

Conkey's is all the chicks need the first 6 weeks except greens, charcoal, grit, clean water and some fine scratch grains in the litter for exercise. Give grit and water from the start. During the second week add green stuff and in the fourth week finely cracked grains, like Conkey's Chick Grains.

Packed in convenient sizes from 2½ lbs. up. Buy 1½ lbs. for every chick.

Ask or write for prices.

ANALYSIS

Crude Protein, 14%; Crude Fat 3%;
Crude Fibre, 4%; Nitrogen Free Extract,
60%; Carbohydrates, 64%.

Ingredients

Semi-Liquid Buttermilk, Corn Meal, Corn Feed Meal, Oatmeal, Wheat Middlings, Raw Bone, Blood Flour, Meat Meal, Dried Milk Albumen, Salt ½%.



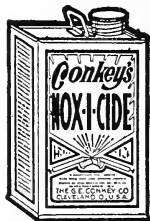
DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Conkey's Starting Feed now contains Y-O already mixed in.

When ordering any remedy by mail always send *postpaid* prices.

Conkey's NOX-I-CIDE

Dip and Disinfectant



Every poultry yard, farm, home, factory, stable, store, office building—in fact, every place where sanitation is necessary to health—needs Conkey's Nox-i-cide every day in the year.

For poultrymen, Conkey's Nox-i-cide has a large variety of use as a disinfectant and germicide. It is approved by poultry experts everywhere.

For spraying during the "weekly clean-up," as a preventive of disease and a help in keeping down red mites, ticks, blue bugs, etc., Conkey's Nox-i-cide is practically unexcelled. In fact, some poultrymen declare it to be indispensable, since proper sanitary conditions are the very foundation of successful poultry operations. In addition, Conkey's Nox-i-cide is very effective for washing incubators, brooders, fountains and other utensils.

Conkey's Nox-i-cide is also widely used and highly recommended as a dip for hogs, sheep, cattle and other animals. Swine owners are generous in their praise of Conkey's Nox-i-cide for fighting hog lice, both as a dip and as a disinfectant for wallows, houses and general uses.

Try Conkey's Nox-i-cide for household uses—for assisting in driving out ants, destroying odors, routing out bedbugs and cockroaches, for making sinks, cess-pools, garbage containers, etc., sanitary and safe.

A money-back guarantee covers Conkey's Nox-i-cide as well as all other Conkey products. Take a can home and if you are not satisfied we will refund your money.

EASTERN PRICES—Pint 50c; Quart 80c; ½ Gallon \$1.30; Gallon \$2.00; 5 Gallons \$9.25; 10 Gallons \$17.75. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pint 60c; Quart 90c; ½ Gallon \$1.50; Gallon \$2.25; 5 Gallons \$10.50; 10 Gallons \$19.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's Sorehead Remedy

For dangerous, contagious sorehead or chicken pox, pigeon pox, warts and pian. Attacks the trouble from two angles—a powder for the blood and a salve for the sores.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (1 lb. salve, 5 lbs. powder), \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid; 10 lbs. powder only, \$3.50; \$3.65 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder sizes, \$3.50 \$3.65 postpaid.



Conkey's Blackhead Remedy

Turkey breeders should have a package on hand as Blackhead is deadly in advanced stages. Should be given regularly to growing poults.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkg. 50c; or 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkg. 60c; or 65c postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Worm Remedy

This prescription rids birds of many troublesome worms, thus promoting a return to healthy conditions. Give it as soon as you suspect worms—it will help the whole flock.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75; or \$2.85 postpaid.



Conkey's Poultry Laxative

Wherever a laxative or purgative is needed this remedy is just the thing for birds—by varying the dosage you can produce either a mild or a strong effect.

Experts say, and we have found through experiments, that a poultry laxative given every week or two not only keeps birds in better condition but also increases the egg yield very materially.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.), \$2.75 or \$2.90 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid; breeder size, \$2.75 or \$2.90 postpaid.

Conkey's White Diarrhea Remedy



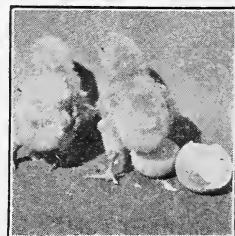
Once you have used this old reliable preparation, you will never be without it. As a preventive of bowel troubles, White Diarrhea and other digestive complaints, it has given great satisfaction for many years.

Should be used in the drinking water until all danger is past.

This remedy is also recommended as a preventive measure and in treatment of coccidiosis, a diarrhetic condition which attacks chicks similarly to White Diarrhea, but which differs from White Diarrhea in that a principal symptom is bloody droppings rather than white.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; all postpaid; breeder size (1200 Tablets) \$3.75; \$3.85 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; all postpaid; breeder size (1200 Tablets) \$4.00; \$4.10 postpaid.



DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN

Have a *Conkey* corner in your Poultry House



*Ready for
Emergency*



Raising poultry is pleasant and profitable when "good luck" is with you. Good luck, however, is not merely a matter of chance, but of BEING PREPARED. For more than twenty-five years Conkey has been THE POULTRY DOCTOR. Take his advice. Install a Conkey Corner of remedies in your poultry house as insurance against disease, trouble, loss and disappointment.

Your money refunded if any Conkey remedy does not satisfy.
CONKEY'S POULTRY BOOK FREE if you call at our store, or mailed for 6 cents in stamps.

Conkey's ROUP REMEDY

When Roup breaks out there's no time to experiment—start treatment at once—the disease is very contagious. When birds sneeze, froth in eyes, or run at nose put Conkey's Roup Remedy in the drinking water. Sick birds doctor themselves and others are protected from catching the disease. Always at the first sign of "roupy weather" place Conkey's Roup Remedy in fountains—it's a great preventive.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00, all postpaid; breeder size (1000 Pills) \$2.75; \$3.00 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20, all postpaid; breeder size (1000 Pills) \$3.00; \$3.25 postpaid.

ROUP PILLS For treating individual cases and use at shows when birds develop colds. These pills have saved many a valuable bird.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; 1½ lb. can. \$2.35, all postpaid; 5 lb. can \$5.50; \$5.75 postpaid.
COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; 1½ lb. can \$2.50, all postpaid; 5 lb. can \$5.75; \$6.00 postpaid



Conkey's Canker and Bronchitis Remedy

Checks cankerous growths and sores and soon restores the bird to normal. Also desirable in treating individual cases of Roup and for use at shows for colds.

EASTERN PRICES: Pkg., 50c; pt., \$1.20; qt., \$2.00; gal., \$7.00. All sent carrying charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST: Pkg., 60c; pt., \$1.45; qt., \$2.40; gal., \$8.00. All sent carrying charges extra.



Conkey's Cholera Remedy

So-called Cholera, bowel troubles, indigestion, diarrhea and kindred ailments often kill a whole flock in a few days. Diarrhea, a drowsy, listless appearance and great thirst—these are the signals to put Conkey's Cholera Remedy in the drinking water.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; or 30c, 55c, \$1.10 postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.) \$2.50; or \$2.65 postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; or 35c, 65c, \$1.30 postpaid; breeder size (5 lbs.) \$3.00; or \$3.15 postpaid.



Conkey's FLY KNOCKER For Cows and Horses



Dairymen, horsemen, cattlemen and sheep raisers declare this to be the best investment they make—animals free from insects do better in milk and butter fat production. Growing stock fattens faster when relieved from disease-spreading insects.

Conkey's is not a "cheap" product when the price is compared with inferior imitations, but many declare it to be very economical because of its superior lasting qualities.

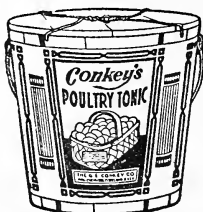
We sell Conkey's Fly Knockers on this guarantee:

Buy a can, try it for 15 days, then if you are not satisfied we will refund your money

EASTERN PRICES—Cans, qt. 60c; 2 qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.25; 10 gal. \$14.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Cans, qt. 80c; 2 qt. \$1.35; gal. \$2.00; 5 gal. \$9.00; 10 gal. \$17.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

DONT BREAK THE CONKEY CHAIN



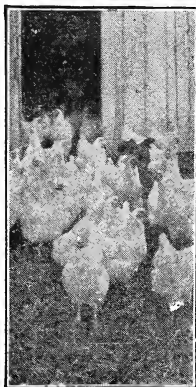
Conkey's POULTRY TONIC

Conkey's Poultry Tonic helps birds to get more out of their feed; they produce more eggs and better flesh on LESS FEED, through better digestion and assimilation.

Conkey's Tonic is all medicine—free from filler, red pepper, and "hot stuff" to overstimulate the birds and break down their health. Conkey's builds on a natural healthy basis, inducing steady and persistent laying. Keeps the young chicks growing, makes molting easy, strengthens the bird for bad weather and generally maintains a high health average.

EASTERN PRICES—Packages, 1½ lbs., 25c; 3¼ lbs., 50c; 7 lbs., \$1.00; pails, 12 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.00; bags, 50 lbs., \$5.50 100 lbs., \$10.50. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Packages, 1½ lbs., 30c; 3¼ lbs., 60c; 7 lbs., \$1.20; pails, 12 lbs., \$2.25; 25 lbs., \$3.75; bags, 50 lbs., \$7.00; 100 lbs., \$13.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.



Conkey's

Limberneck Remedy

For limberneck (or ptomaine poisoning) this remedy should be on hand in your Limberneck Corner at all times as Limberneck must be treated promptly.

EASTERN PRICE—Pkg. 50c; or 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkg. 60c; or 65c postpaid.

Conkey's Y-O

Yeast with Cod Liver Oil

There is nothing finer than Conkey's Y-O to mix in with poultry mashes. Absolutely indispensable in raising chicks in backward season with little or no sunshine, as it is rich in vitamins A and D (the "sunlight vitamins"). In addition, the B vitamin in Y-O insures complete, rapid development, giving birds capacity and stamina for future production. Wonderful for growing stock. Absolutely necessary for continued heavy egg production as it replaces the vitamins used up in forming rich egg yolks. Hens won't break down as layers if given 2%—3% of Y-O with mash feed. For breeding stock, it's wonderful as it improves quality of the eggs, fertility and hatchability. Stop low hatches and high chick mortality by mixing Y-O with the mash feed.



EASTERN PRICES: Pkgs., 1 lb. 55c; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$2.00; drums, 25 lbs. \$7.50; 50 lbs. \$14.00; 100 lbs. \$22.50.

WESTERN PRICES: Pkgs., 1 lb. 65c; 2 lbs. \$1.15; 5 lbs. \$2.50; drums, 25 lbs. \$11.25; 50 lbs. \$20.00; 100 lbs. \$32.50.

Conkey's Scaly Leg Remedy

This ointment applied to birds' legs in a few treatments will kill the parasites responsible for the trouble and heal up the legs with a healthy lustre.

EASTERN PRICE—Pkg. 25c; or 30c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkg. 30c; or 35c postpaid.

Conkey's Gape Remedy

Don't try to extract gapes with a wire or feather when you can get such an effective remedy as Conkey offers. This remedy comprises two powders—both in same box for one price—one sifted over chicks causes them to dislodge the worms in windpipe by coughing, the other is a tonic powder which is mixed in the feed—to help the bird build up its resisting powers.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid.



Conkey's Stock Tonic

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c, \$1.00; pails, 12 lbs. \$2.10; 25 lbs. \$3.45; bags, 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c, \$1.20; pails, 12 lbs. \$2.75; 25 lbs. \$4.50; bags, 50 lbs. \$7.25; 100 lbs. \$13.00. Parcel post, express or freight charges extra.

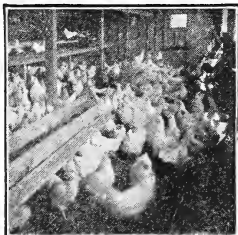
Conkey's LICE POWDER

(Contains Sodium Fluoride)

For dusting hens, nests, growing chicks—wherever body lice must be overcome.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 20c, 35c, 75c; pails 12 lbs. \$2.60; 25 lbs. \$5.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 25c, 45c, 90c; pails 12 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$5.75. Parcel post, express or freight extra.



Conkey's Mite Liquid

For painting roosts, fittings, inside of house, nest boxes and wherever mites congregate.

PRICES—Cans, qt. 60c; 2 qt. 90c; gal. \$1.50; 5 gal. \$7.00. Parcel post, express or freight extra. These prices prevail in both Eastern and "Colorado and West" territory.

Conkey's Head Lice Ointment

For overcoming and preventing the murderous head louse which "eats up" baby chicks.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 10c, 25c; or 15c, 30c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 15c, 30c; or 20c, 35c postpaid.

Conkey's Lice Fix

A preparation in ointment form for fighting body lice. One application lasts a month.

EASTERN PRICES—Pkgs. 25c, 50c; or 30c, 55c postpaid.

COLORADO and WEST—Pkgs. 30c, 60c; or 35c, 65c postpaid.

SQUASHES

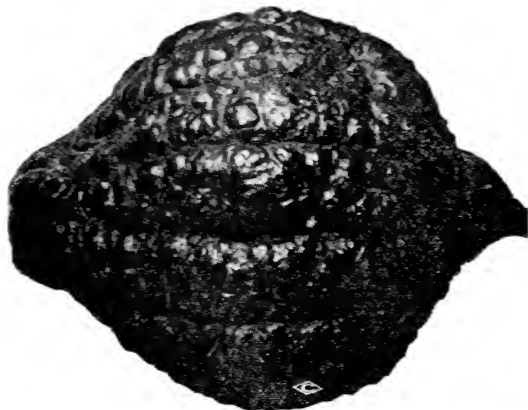
For Summer Use

Early White Bush—Extremely early, one of the best for summer use. Fruit white, with scalloped edges. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Yellow Bush—Not quite so early as White Bush. Quality full equal. Color light yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crookneck, much more warty and several days earlier. Fruit golden yellow. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

True Hubbard—Vines of strong running growth, fruits large olive shape, with dark green skin and very rich flesh. An excellent keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.



Hubbard Squash



White Bush Scallop

Delicata—A small-fruited variety, suitable for both summer and winter use, oblong, slightly ribbed with orange yellow skin striped with dark green. Flesh thick and solid. Cooks dry and is of rich flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Hubbard, Warty—Similar in size and quality to the well known Hubbard, but is more heavily warty and a very dark green, almost black in color. Our stock of this variety is exceptionally true. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Hubbard, Golden—Quite like the old Hubbard in form and habit, though not so large, but decidedly earlier, the shell is moderately warty, hard, strong and of a rich orange-red color, with occasional creamy stripes running toward the blossom end, and deep green on the "button," flesh deep orange, dry and of best quality, an excellent keeper. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.25.

Acorn or Table Queen Squash—Note in Novelty Page 4.

TOMATOES

CULTURE—Sow early in hotbeds or seed boxes and when plants have four leaves, transplant to four or five inches apart. Give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way. Well manured, light, sandy soil is best, but it must be remembered that a surplus of manure stimulates leaf growth to the detriment of fruit.

One ounce will produce about 2500 plants.

Marglobe Tomato—See Specialty Page 4 for description.

John Baer—An early, productive, red tomato on the order of Chalk's Jewel. We have a splendid uniform stock of this variety.

June Pink—In habit of growth, productiveness

and size of fruit identical with Earliana, differing only in having purple fruit, the best extra early purple or pink fruited variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00.

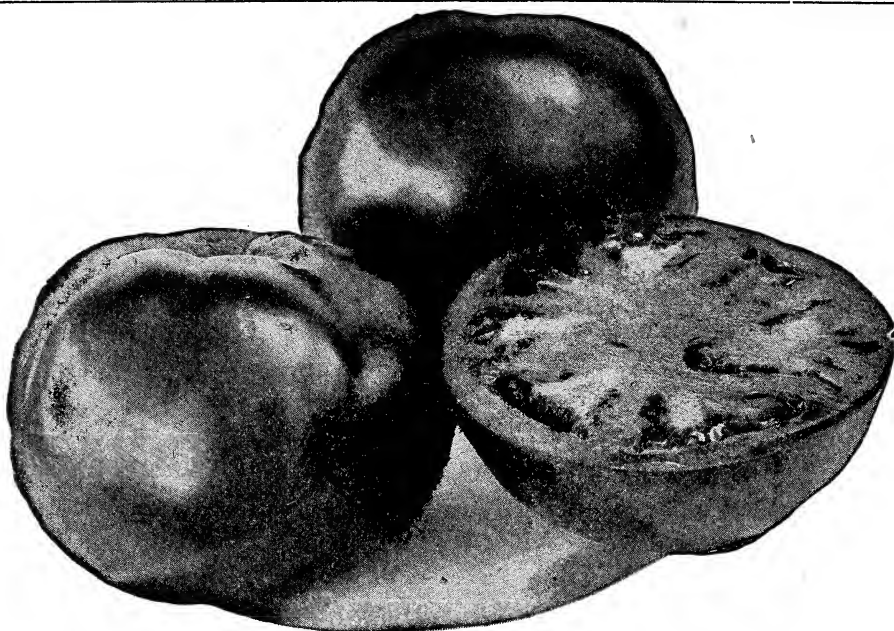
Dwarf Champion—A purple fruited variety, forming a strong, erect, bushy plant two feet high. Often sold as Tree Tomato. Fruits smooth, medium sized, fairly solid and of good flavor. Desirable for forcing.

Trucker's Favorite—A large fruited purple tomato, solid, smooth and productive.

Matchless—This is one of the best main crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name "Matchless."



Stone Tomato



Dwarf Stone—Vine dwarf, but vigorous and productive. While maturing with the later sorts, the bright red fruit is of good color, exceedingly smooth, very solid and the largest of any of the dwarf varieties.

Spark's Earliana—Unquestionably the earliest of all. It is an excellent shipper, being exempt from rot or cracking, ripens all over at once, and is a wonderfully smooth tomato.

Beauty—A larger, smoother fruit than the original stock, and one of the smoothest and best of the large, purple sorts. Vines large, vigorous and heavy bearers, fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin purplish pink, flesh light pink and of excellent flavor.

Bonny Best—About a week earlier than Chalk's Jewel, fruit somewhat smaller, very smooth, solid and uniform, and produced in clusters in center of the plant, ripens uniformly and is very productive, color bright red.

Chalk's Jewel—An exceedingly fine early variety, about ten days later than Earliana, fruit uniformly smooth, round and solid, color crimson, a good canning sort for the north.

Ponderosa—A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and of very good quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Crimson Cushion or Beefsteak—Large size, nearly round and of very good quality. The color is bright scarlet and flesh very thick and meaty. Pkt., 15c; oz., 50c, Postpaid.

Prices all Tomatoes except otherwise priced: Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Small Fruited Tomatoes

Yellow Plum—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Cherry—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

Yellow Pear-shaped—Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

We handle large Transplanted Tomato Plants. Price on application.

TOBACCO

Our Tobacco Seed is carefully grown from the best types of the different varieties, is saved from grown shoots only, and will produce best results.

CULTURE—Tobacco can be grown in the Middle West as well as in the South, as our soil is better and yields about double the amount per acre. Tobacco can be grown by anyone that can grow cabbage. The seed should be sown on a well prepared seed bed in the spring and a piece of canvas stretched across the top to protect against the weather. When plants are about six inches high, set out two feet apart in rows three feet apart, spray with Paris green to keep the insects off, should be suckered in August and cut in September and hung in a shed, upside down to dry. Will be ready for market in December.

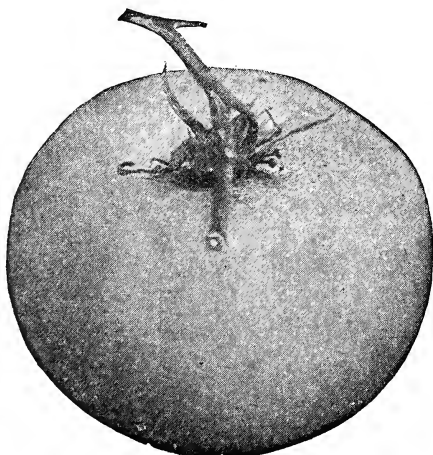
Fine Burley Tobacco Seed—Carefully saved for us by one of the best growers in Kentucky, and of greatly improved type. Large wide leaf, very porous, makes fine plug fillers and wrappers. Suitable for limestone soils.

Havana—Grown from seed imported from Vuelta de Abajo. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—An old well known variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

White Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.

Red Burley—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; 4 ozs., \$1.40; lb., \$4.00.



June Pink Tomato



TURNIPS

The value of Turnips and Rutabagas for feeding stock in fall and winter is not fully appreciated, as they are much liked by all kinds of stock and serve to keep them in good condition. We earnestly recommend that farmers increase their sowings largely, for we are sure the crop will prove remunerative.

This wholesome vegetable is very easily affected in its form and flavor by soil, climate, and mode of culture. There are a great many varieties, but our list comprises the best for the garden and farm.

Sow in drills about two feet apart and half an inch deep, or sow broadcast, but in either case be sure to have ground rich and freshly stirred. Thin early and keep free from weeds so that the young plants will not be checked in growth. Any overcrowding will result in rough and poorly flavored roots. It is important to get the spring and summer crop started very early so that the turnips may have time to grow to sufficient size before hot weather, so they will not become tough and bitter.

Purple Top, Flat Strap Leaved—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Purple Top White Globe—Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 25c; lb., 70c.

Rival Brand Seeds

Best

by

Test

Cow Horn, or Long White—Clear white, except a little shade of green at the top, long, slightly crooked and growing nearly half out of the ground. Delicate and well flavored, of very rapid growth. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan—Similar to White Milan, except roots are a little flatter and purpled on upper portion, an extra early green turnip. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

White Egg—A quick growing, egg-shaped, smooth, pure white variety with small top and rough leaves. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; lb., 75c.

RUTA-BAGA or SWEDES

Improved American Purple Top—For fine qualities and productiveness, this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains of Ruta-bagas, the flesh is rich and sweet. Per lb., 40c.



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga



FLOWER SEEDS

We are striving to secure the **very best** seeds of the improved strains of flowers to please our customers and to meet the ever increasing demand for the best that nature produces. Our seeds are obtained from localities where the soil and climatic conditions are best adapted for producing the different plants, importing much from Europe and getting the rest from our own country.

We feel sure we can supply you with the best stocks that money can buy. We purchase all our seeds in bulk and package them before the selling season in uniform size packages so that, when the rush season comes, we will be able to give you excellent service and prompt delivery.

FOR MOUNDS AND ROCKERIES—Sweet Alyssum, Ageratum, Candytuft, Lobelia, Portulaca, Phlox, Dwarf Zinnia Liliput, Verbena, Alyssum Saxatile, Aquilegia, Campanula, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Pyrethrum, Roseum, Gypsophila.

FOR CUT FLOWERS—Snapdragon, Alyssum, Aster, Calendula, Calliopsis, Candytuft, Carnation, Flowering Centaureas, Cosmos, Dahlia, Shasta Daisy, Pinks, Eschscholtzia, Gaillardia, Heliotrope, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Scabiosa, Stocks, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, and Zinnia.

FOR BORDERS AND BEDDING—Alyssum, Candytuft, Daisy, Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not, Lobelia, Mignonette, Pansy, Bedding Petunia, Dwarf Phlox, Poppy.

AGERATUM

One of the most useful and profuse-blooming plants known. The various blue varieties are without doubt the most satisfactory bedding plants.

Dwarf Blue. A charming variety of fine, compact growth, covered with heads of feathery flowers of a deep lavender color. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

SWEET ALYSSUM

A free-flowering annual of quick growth, beginning to bloom early in spring and continuing throughout the season. Excellent for borders, as it is of close, compact habit and uniform height. Desirable for hanging baskets or vases, trailing over the sides producing a profusion of fragrant blooms. The seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills where the plants are to stand, quite early in the spring.

CARPET OF SNOW—Pure white flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

ALYSSUM (saxatile compactum). Sulphureum. Rock plant with golden yellow flowers. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.



Sweet Alyssum as Border

ASTERS

QUEEN OF THE MARKET—Desirable on account of earliness. The plants are branching, about 18 inches high, bearing on long stems 10 to 15 finely formed double flowers of medium size. Fine for cutting. Colors. Mixed, pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

BRANCHING—Strong growing Asters, usually not coming into bloom until the latter part of August; producing on very long stems full petaled, large, double blossoms, branching about 2 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.35.



Giant Comet Aster

GIANT COMET, MIXED ASTER—Plants are tall and vigorous, the blossoms are of extraordinary size. Flowers are formed of large, long twisted and curled petals and look like Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Giant Comet, white, immense size, snow-white. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50.

Giant Comet, dark blue, fine deep color. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50.

Giant Comet, light blue, fine lavender shade. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50.

Giant Comet, pink, soft rosy pink. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50.

Giant Comet, crimson, deep and rich. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 60c; ½ oz., 85c; oz., \$1.50.

Mixed colors—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

BALSAM

A most beautiful annual, and under the old names Lady Slipper and Touch-Me-Not, has always been popular. Flowers are most brilliantly colored, very large and double, rich in colors, ranging from pure white to rich dark crimson. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 60c.

BALSAM APPLE

These are very interesting annual climbers with smooth shining foliage. Inconspicuous creamy flowers followed by large fruit about the size of a lemon; rich orange when ripe. The pulp of the fruit is blood-red and contains large black seeds. Fine for trellises. Pkt., 10c.

CAMPANULA

Cup and Saucer, Canterbury Bell, Calycanthemum Single mixed. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 45c.

CANDYTUFT

This good old annual has been a garden favorite for three hundred years. A fine edging plant and good for cutting. Sow very early in the open ground and it will bloom profusely from July till frost. Give young plants plenty of room.

UMBELLATA MIXED—A splendid mixture with many fine colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

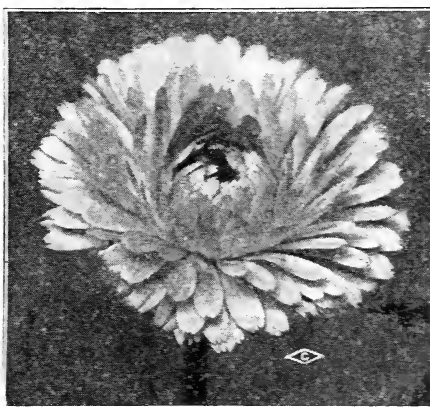
CALLIOPSIS

One of the finest bloomers that we have. It is a half-hardy annual of quick growth, doing well in almost any location, and blooming all throughout the season. It is a native of Texas, exceedingly showy, and of easiest culture. The brightly colored, star-like blooms are borne on stems of good length. They are particularly pretty for cut-flowers, as they are graceful as well as showy. In order to get very long stems, part of the foliage should be cut, and in this way they make a splendid table decoration. There is really nothing better than Calliopsis for an effective garden border. Sow the seed early in the spring, and cut the flowers as soon as they open up in order to prolong the blooming season. Keep the beds free of weeds and give water during the hot weather.

DRUMMONDII—This is the most showy of all annual Calliopsis, with brightly colored yellow flowers and a dark brown center. From early spring sowing it blooms continuously during the summer and fall and produces its large flowers on long stems, making it as valuable for cutting as for borders. Pick the flowers to prevent the forming of seeds which would greatly shorten the blooming season. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c.

CLARKIA

Clarkias are popular summer annuals, all perfectly hardy, and can be grown with the utmost ease in ordinary soil. They flower profusely, and are exceedingly bright and attractive, especially in large masses. Be sure and include this in your order. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; oz., 85c.

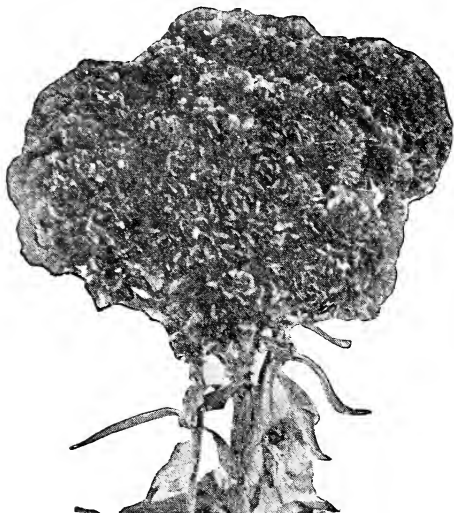


Calendula

CALENDULA

Belongs to marigold family. An annual of the easiest culture and quite effective in mass plantings or in beds.

EXTRA SELECT ORANGE BALL—A beautiful rich orange. Full double flowers, borne abundantly throughout the season. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.50.

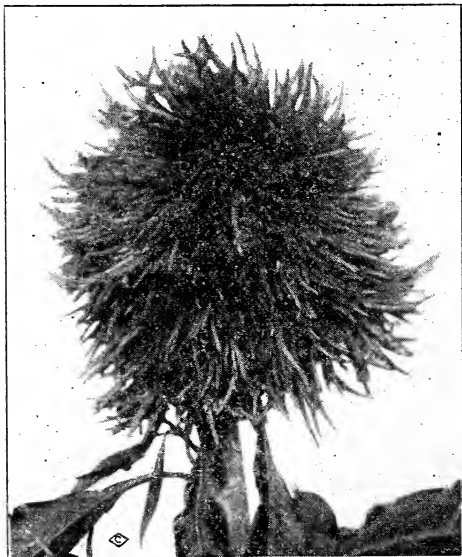


Cockscomb

COCKSCOMB, or CELOSIA CRISTATA—Dwarf

The old Cockscomb of our mother's garden, but vastly improved in recent years. Its huge combs, from six inches to a foot across are of the most fiery, gorgeous color and with a texture like thick velvet or plush. Fine in late summer.

EMPRESS—Blood-red combs and brown foliage. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.



Chinese Wool Flower

CHINESE WOOL FLOWER (Celosia Childsii)

This unique type of Celosia forms large globular heads like balls of wool or chenille, and of a rich bright red color. Plants, 2 to 3 feet in height, branch freely, each branch terminating with a flower-head. It continues in flower from early summer until frost. Start seed if convenient under glass about four weeks before time to transplant to the garden. If the little plants remain too long in pots or seed beds they will begin to set bloom, which is not desirable. Transplant to the garden as soon as danger of frost is past. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c.

COLUMBINE or AQUILEGIA

Perennial

One of the best of the early summer perennials. Curious flowers, extremely graceful, and borne in great quantities high above its handsome foliage.



LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—This fine novelty of Columbine has been developed by an English grower. Many delicate, harmonious colors, and brilliant shades of reds and crimsons that are entirely new. The long graceful spurs add much to the effectiveness of the bloom. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER

This is a very attractive, strong and rapid grower, attaining a height of 15 feet, with beautiful fern-like lacinated foliage and literally covered with a blaze of fiery cardinal red flowers from mid-summer to frost. The flowers are about 1 inch in diameter and are borne in clusters five to seven blooms each. Like all Ipomoeas it delights in a warm, sunny situation and good, rich soil. The seed should be soaked in water a few hours before sowing and not planted outside until May. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

CARNATION

CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING GIANT DOUBLE—A remarkable strain raised by a Carnation specialist in southern France. Blooms in 5 months after being sown, and continues to flower indefinitely in the greatest profusion. Chabaud Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

CENTAUREA (Cyanus)

Called Ragged Sailor, Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, Bachelor's Buttons and Bluet. Favorite annual, flowering freely in almost any situation. Height 2 to 3 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

DOUBLE BLUE—Is now a standard variety and largely used by the commercial florist, who quickly recognized its value as a cut flower. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Millers)

GYMNOCARPA—Leaves fern-like; silvery gray color. Fine for borders: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Pkt., 10c.



Cosmos

COSMOS

This is one of our most superb fall flowers. Extra Early Mammoth Flowering. This new strain is very early, coming into bloom two weeks before others. The flowers are of enormous size and well rounded. Height 5 to 6 feet. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS

The flowers are of good size, with fully double center and an outer row or crest of broad ray-petals. This is the best of all Cosmos for cut-flowers. Brings 75% doubles. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c.



Coreopsis

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA—New Golden Coreopsis. One of the most showy hardy perennial grown, forming tall plants two or three feet high, and bearing in great profusion for a long period during the summer, large flowers of bright golden yellow. Unequalled for cutting. Grows anywhere. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 35c.

CYNOGLOSSUM

Amabile Chinese Forget-Me-Not

A beautiful blue biennial with flower stalks 18 to 24 inches long. May be used as a substitute for *Myosotis palustris*. Especially fine for outside cut flower. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 50c.

CYPRESS VINE

Climber

One of the prettiest vines imaginable; quickly clothed with dark green, feathery foliage of great beauty, and dotted with intensely bright velvety flowers that shine like little stars against their glossy background of green. Fine for training to small trellises or to run up poles or strings. Mixed colors; white, scarlet, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

NEW DAHLIAS FROM SEED

Flowering in Three or Four Months

Good Dahlias can be grown from seed, and plants will bloom the first season. Anyone who can raise a Zinnia or Morning Glory can grow Dahlias from seed. Seed sown in the house in March or April and transplanted to the garden when the weather is settled, will produce flowering plants as soon as plants grown from tubers. Colors from snow-white to black-maroon.

Double Large-Flowered, Mixed, Pkt., 15c.

Single Mixed Colors—Flowers very large and of rainbow colors. Exceedingly popular as cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

DELPHINIUM Perennial Larkspur

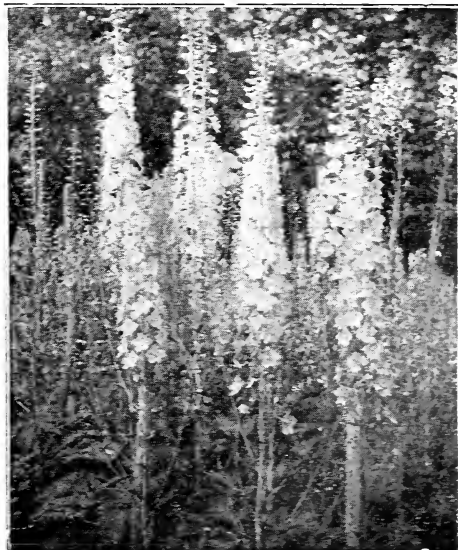
One of the choicest perennials known and increases in beauty each year. Tall, stately, growing with immense spikes of flowers in all shades of lavender, mauve, pale, medium and deep dark blues. Immense spikes of large double flowers. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

BELLAMOSUM—This is a dark form of the popular light blue Belladonna with intensely rich, deep blue flowers. It is better than Formosum, grows taller, and will not mildew like Formosum. Pkt., 20c.

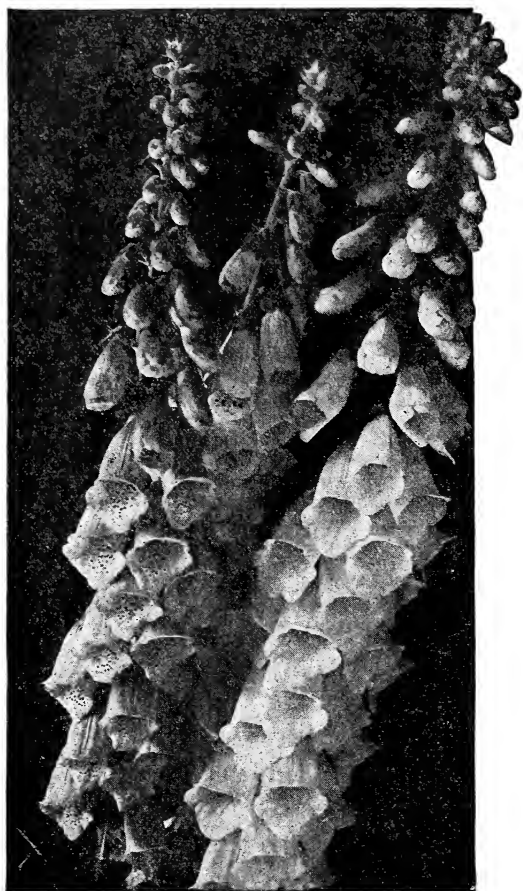
BELLADONNA (Light Blue)—Flowers exquisite shade of turquoise blue. Pkt., 20c.

COBEA SCANDENS (Cup and Saucer Vines)

A climber of rapid growth; very valuable for covering trellises, arbor, trunks of trees, etc. Will cling to any rough surface, often attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet in one season. Pkt., 10c.



Delphinium



Foxglove

DIANTHUS PINKS

The Dianthus, or Chinese Pink, is one of our most useful plants, furnishing abundance of gay and pretty flowers until frozen and covered by drifting snows. Quite as pretty for pot plants in the house as carnations. Plants from seed grow and bloom very quickly.

CHINENSIS—(Double Chinese Pink). Blooms in clusters. Flowers very double and of wide range in color. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS (Hardy Garden Pink)—These very desirable sweet-scented, low-growing, early-blooming and free-flowering Hardy Garden Pinks are unequaled for the borders of beds, drives, and the old-fashioned garden and should be planted in quantity in any good garden soil with full sun and an open situation.

(Pheasant's Eye)—Single mixed. Pkt., 10c.

DIDISCUS COERULEA (BLUE LACE FLOWERS)

This charming flower resembles somewhat the well-known "Queen Anne's Lace," except that the individual florets are much larger and of a rare blue color. The plant is a rapid grower and bears many large flower clusters composed of a great mass of florets on long graceful stems. The Blue Lace blooms freely in the garden from July to October or until the first hard frost. Start seed indoors in April and transplant to open ground when seedlings are about two inches tall. Seed may also be started outdoors after frost is past and seedlings should be transplanted when about three inches tall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 50c.

FOXGLOVE

Digitalis

The foxgloves are among the best known of the old-fashioned flowers, tall stately, dignified and with clean, attractive foliage. The stems grow to six feet tall and make magnificent back-grounds or clumps which dominate the garden or border when in bloom. The lovely, pendant, bell-shaped blossoms of various colors are thickly massed along the stems, making veritable towers of bloom. Mixed Spotted Varieties. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

FORGET-ME-NOTS

Myosotis

ALPESTRIS BLUE—Dwarf; free-flowering bushes. Excellent for borders or beds. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 35c.

PALUSTRIS SEMPERFLORENS—Dwarf blue, in flower from early spring until autumn. Seeds Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 60c.

FOUR O'CLOCK

Marvel of Peru

The flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring, filling the air with their delightful fragrance. Seed should be sown early and thinly in drills where the plant are to bloom. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

MARVEL OF PERU—Tall mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

GAILLARDIA

GAILLARDIA—GRANDIFLORA (New Perennial Hybrids—(Blanket Flower)—Splendid hardy perennial, invaluable for cutting, and flowering continuously all summer. Colors yellow and crimson. Height, one and one-half to two feet. If sown early in spring, will bloom the first year. Mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

GAILLARDIA MIXED—Beautiful annuals, very showy plants, 1 to 2 feet high, producing flowers borne on long, slender stems, when cut keep for a week. A wide range of colors, including yellow, scarlet, crimson, and mahogany. Single flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 40c.



Gaillardia

GOURD

Ornamental

- DIPPER CALABASH—Pkt., 10c.
 EGG-SHAPED—White, Pkt., 10c.
 HERCULES CLUB—Club-shaped; 4 feet long.
 Pkt., 10c.
 DISH-RAG—Pkt., 10c.
 MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.

GYSOPHILA

Baby's Breath

Free flowering plants of easy culture; excellent for cutting to mix with other flowers.

PANICULATA—Perennial; graceful sprays of white flowers. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

REPENS—Dwarf white variety; useful in rock-work. Perennial. Pkt., 10c.

ANNUAL ELEGANS GRANDIFLORA ALBA (Angel's Breath)—An improved large-flowering Gypsophila, pure white, of free, easy growth. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply. Graceful plants of light fairy-like growth. Much in demand for cutting and combining with other flowers for bouquets and vases. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

ELEGANS ROSEA (Annual Gypsophita)—Soft pink. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

HELIANTHEMUM

MUTABILE (Rock Rose)—Low-growing evergreen plants forming large clumps, completely covered with bloom during July and August. Pale rose changing to lilac then to white. 8-12 in. Excellent for rockeries. Mixed colors. Seeds, 10c per Pkt.

HELICHRYSUM

Straw Flower

Plants grow two feet high, and are very hardy, blooming until late autumn. The white and light colored varieties color easily, and are often dyed in shades not otherwise obtainable and used in wreaths, etc. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

HOLLYHOCKS

No flower is more showy or admired. Start in a box in the house in March; about May 1st transfer to a permanent place. Produce elegant spikes.

SINGLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE CRIMSON—Pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE MIXED—Pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCK (Annual)

The perennial varieties flower only the second year if grown from seed, these annual kinds, however, bloom the first year, and if sown in the open ground in May, they will be in flower in August.

EVERBLOOMING SINGLE MIXED—Large single flowers, exhibiting every shade known in Hollyhocks. Pkt., 10c.

HIBISCUS

Mallow Marvels

HARDY HYBRIDS—A perennial that in one season attains the dimensions of a shrub. Exceedingly fine for clumps or ornamental hedges as they bear for weeks flowers as large as tea saucers, white, blush, pale and deep pink, rose, dark crimson, etc. The most of them with deeper hued eye. Plants from spring-sown seed will bloom by mid-summer. Wonderfully fine and effective. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c.

HYACINTH BEAN

OR CLIMBING FLOWERING BEANS A rapid-growing annual climber, flowers freely in erect racemes, followed by ornamental seed pods. Are as beautiful as Sweet Peas, finely scented. Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS

(JAPANESE HOP)

Hardy annual climber 15 to 20 feet high with rough lobed leaves of variegated colors, very rough leaf stems and small flowers. Desirable for covering unsightly objects or shading verandas, trellises, etc. Withstands drought and unfavorable weather conditions exceptionally well. Pkt., 10c.



Kochia

KOCHIA—BURNING BUSH

This most popular ornamental annual is also known as Summer Cypress. It is very quick growing, and may be sown in the open when the trees are coming out in leaf. The plants branch freely and are perfectly round. The slender light green foliage changes to a rich crimson. Pkt., 10c; oz., 25c.

LARKSPUR (Annual)

An improved strain of the Giant Hyacinth or Stock-flowered type. Almost as good as the finest Delphiniums, and blooms very quickly from seed.

TALL BRANCHING MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 20c; oz., 75c.

LINUM

PERENNE SIBIRICUM (Perennial Flax)—A rich blue-flowered flax. Blooms continuously from July on and grows 15 inches high. Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA ERINUS COMPACTA

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA LOBELIA—This charming class forms compact little bushes about 6 inches high and are fairly sheeted with bloom throughout the season. Highly desirable for edgings, ribbon bedding and garden decoration as well as for pot culture. Deepest blue, dark foliage. Pkt., 10c.

LUPINS

Free flowering, easily grown annuals, with long, graceful spikes of rich and various colored pea-shaped flowers; valuable for mixed borders, beds and for cutting; prefers a little shade.

ANNUAL VARIETIES, MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

LUPINUS (Polyphyllus)

Most beautiful hardy border plants producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in continuous succession the stately spikes of bloom. June-September.

MIXED SEEDS, 10c per Pkt.



Tall African Marigold

MARIGOLD

A favorite for planting in mixed beds and gardens, as they produce great numbers of brilliant colored flowers that are always a bright spot wherever planted.

TALL AFRICAN MIXED (Fistulosa Type)—Large double flowers. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 25c; oz., 75c.

LEMON QUEEN—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

ORANGE QUEEN—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

AFRICAN DWARF DOUBLE (Fistulosa Type) MARIGOLD.

FINEST MIXED—Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

DWARF FRENCH MARIGOLDS

Double compact dwarf habit, 15 inches high, are very attractive, each plant being covered with hundreds of small, bright flowers. Mixture. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 20c.

MIGNONETTE

No garden is complete without its Mignonette, no nosegay finished without its sprig of this fragrant, white and yellow flower. Sow early in the ground for summer blooming and in pots any time for the window. The plant likes some shade.

ODORATA GRANDIFLORA—Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

MOONFLOWER

Climber

Its rapid, luxuriant growth, its thick, overlapping glossy foliage, and its nightly scores of fragrant, silky blooms are merits that cannot be overestimated. It grows thirty or forty feet in a season and quickly covers a wall, bank or trellis.

WHITE-SEEDED—The vines bear thousands of immense white flowers, many measuring 6 inches across. Very beautiful. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

NICOTIANA

(Sweet-Scented Tobacco)

One of the easiest annuals to raise and one of the most effective. The blossoms in shape are not unlike a Petunia blossom, but with a longer tube. The flowers open toward evening and emit a powerful perfume.

AFFINIS HYBRIDA—Splendid hybrids in blue, red and rose, etc., shades. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

NIGELIA

"Love in a Mist"

This pretty, old fashioned annual grows and blooms well under all conditions of soil and weather. The foliage is thin and feathery and veils the blossoms in a most attractive way. The plant also bears large seed pods which are quite ornamental. Blue and white flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

MIXED COLORS—Fine dwarf habit. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIAS

ROYAL PURPLE—The flowers of this type average 3 to 4 in. in diameter. This makes a beautiful combination if planted with other colors. Petunias of great substance and of the richest velvety pure blue. Pkt., 25c.

ELK'S PRIDE (Black-Purple)—The texture of the petals is substantial and of velvety appearance. They are most attractively waved, forming, with their large lobes, a fine five-fingered star. The velvety black veins add much to the beauty of the magnificent flowers. A strong grower and very profuse bloomer. Always greatly admired. Pkt., 25c.

GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA—Ruffled, mixed. Are very large and the colors embrace every conceivable shade of crimson, white, violet, lavender, etc. Pkt., 25c.

ROSY MORN—The throat is silvery white, shading to soft rose-pink toward the edges of the flowers. Very beautiful. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.25.

ROSE OF HEAVEN—Color rich brilliant rose, with inconspicuous white throat, darker than Rosy Morn, a compact grower, very free blooming. Pkt., 15c.

HOWARD'S STAR-SHAPED—Entirely distinct—The five-petaled blooms having star-shaped markings of blush-pink or white over maroon ground; very fine. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

BALCONY BLUE—The flowers open up as a rich purplish blue, turning more reddish as they age. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.75.

GENERAL DODD'S BLOOD RED—Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c.

HYBRID, MIXED—A fine mixture. Makes a gay attractive border; blooms continuously through summer and fall. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; oz., 75c.

PANSIES

Largest Flowering Varieties

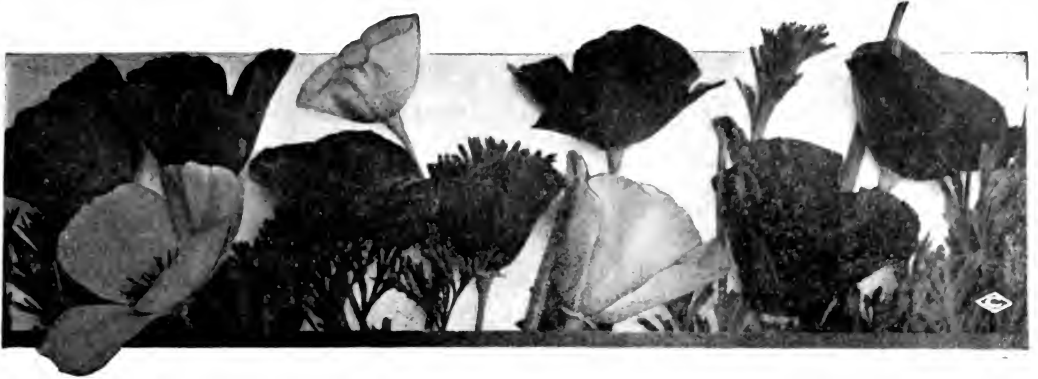
Seeds sown in April or May will produce blooming plants throughout the remainder of the season. About the middle of August is the best time for starting pansy seeds for early spring blooming.

NON PLUS ULTRA MIXTURE—This is certainly one of the grandest collections of the rarest and most beautiful varieties of Pansies. There is no end to the countless shades of color, including good blues and yellows. The flowers are of a large size and the plants grow more compactly bushy than other mixtures. We have the best mixture of the European specialists who raise it. Pkt., 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$2.75; oz., \$5.00.

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies)

Though the flowers are not as large as the regular pansies, they bloom so freely that many people consider them superior where a mass of color is desired. The plants bloom for a long period and the colors are particularly clear and distinct. The flowers are light and graceful, and not so stiff as those of the regular pansy.

ADMIRATION—Violet blue flowers. Pkt., 10c.



MORNING GLORIES

IMPERIAL JAPANESE, MIXED—A strong grower with enormous flowers in many soft and delicate shades. Do not sow before the weather is quite warm. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

HEAVENLY BLUE IPOMOEAE—See Specialty page 8 for description.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI

We may well be proud of this distinctively American flower, for it is extremely beautiful, neat in growth, and an extraordinary bloomer. It is unexcelled in brilliancy of color and is one of the very finest annuals for massing in beds or borders. We have discarded all but the finest sorts.

LARGE-FLOWERING—Mixed. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 30c; 1/4 oz., 50c; 1/2 oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

MIXED STAR-SHAPED—Long, pointed petals, which give the flowers a star-like appearance. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 75c.

POPPY

Poppies are so easily grown that they should be in every garden. The plants grow quickly and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms. Sow the seed thinly in drills or broadcast early in the spring where the plants are to bloom. The seeds should be barely covered from view.

CARNATION-FLOWERED MIXTURE OF DOUBLE POPPIES—Large sized flowers of all shades, many striped. Pkt., 10c; 1/2 oz., 20c; oz., 50c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)—The state flower of California. A genius of the Poppy family and fully as valuable since it blooms almost continuously throughout the season. A bed of these in full bloom gives a brilliant color effect. Hardy annual; height one foot. Mixed colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

SINGLE—Finest mixed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c.

SHIRLEY POPPIES (Silk or Ghost)—These have beautiful satiny flowers of various colors, all with white centers, which make the plants very attractive. Foliage is hairy and finely cut. Beautiful shades in delicate shades of rose, apricot, salmon-pink, and blush to glowing crimson with a sprinkling of blues. Pkt., 10c; oz., 50c.

ORIENTALE (The Large Oriental Poppy)—A charming summer flowering hardy plant, producing numerous leafy stems about 2 1/2 feet high, with large, deep crimson flowers, having a conspicuous black blotch on each petal; exceedingly showy. Pkt., 10c; 1/4 oz., 60c.

ORIENTAL HYBRIDS—Mixed. Seeds, 10c per Pkt.

NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy)—Elegant free-flowering plants bearing flowers in abundance all summer. 15 inch. May-August. Pkt. 10c.

PYRETHRUM (Painted Daisy)

HYBRIDUM—A fine hardy plant with large, daisy-like flowers. One of the most valuable of our early summer flowers. Charming color, and wonderful lasting properties as a cut flower; flowers in May and June, and frequently in August and September; in all shades of rose and pink. Pkt., 10c.

PORTULACA (Rose Moss)

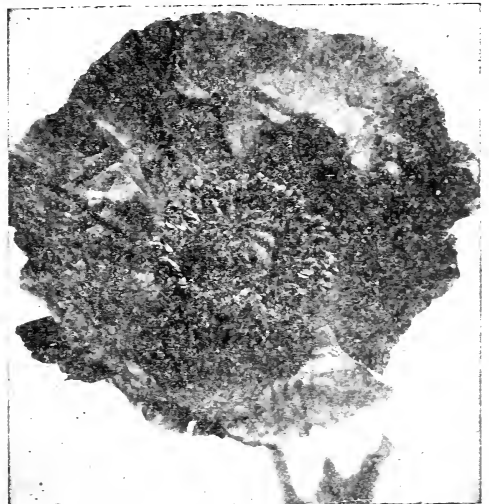
The drier the weather and the hotter the sun, the more they flourish, carpeting the ground with their mat of succulent foliage that tries in vain to hide the wealth of gay blossoms. Fine for bordering walks, rock work and bedding, and they can be transplanted even in full bloom.

GRANDIFLORA SINGLE—Mixed colors. White, crimson, rose, scarlet, yellow, striped, etc. Very brilliant. Pkt., 10c; 1/8 oz., 30c; 1/4 oz., 50c; 1/2 oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERED—Mixed Colors. Large double blossoms, and the greatest variety of colors. Pkt., 15c; 1/8 oz., 50c; 1/4 oz., 85c; 1/2 oz., \$1.50; oz., \$2.75.

RICINUS (Castor Beans)

NEW ZANZIBAR—Plant grows from 10 to 15 feet high, leaves measure about 30 inches. There are several varieties of this superb new Ricinus, all of which are characterized by extra large and handsome leaves, compact, branching growth forming a perfect pyramid of elegant foliage. Nothing produces a more tropical effect. Pkt., 10c; 1 oz., 20c; 1/4 lb., 65c.



Oriental Poppies

SALPIGLOSSIS

Undoubtedly one of the most attractive annuals and should be in every garden. The blossoms are tube-shaped much like a Petunia but rivaling the latter in the beautiful colors displayed. Each flower is veined with a glint of gold, and it is the only flower to our knowledge possessing this odd characteristic. The Salpiglossis is deservedly known as the Orchid of Hardy Annuals. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA**Mourning Bride**

Quite hardy plants, flowering freely in cool locations or during late summer and fall months. The flowers are borne on tall, slender, but quite stiff stems, nearly 2 feet in height, and are of fine, rounded, full-centered form, composed of small tubular petals from which project the small pistils, giving them a feathery appearance. These are succeeded by curious hairy seed-pods.

TALL, DOUBLE—Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

A rapid growing annual climber, bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea shaped blossoms. Seed may be planted out of doors as soon as danger of frost is past. Vines 10 to 12 feet high. Oz., 15c; Pkt., 10c.

SCARLET SAGE, or SALVIA

AMERICA—This is undoubtedly the earliest, freest and most continuous bloomer of all Scarlet Sages, and, what is still more important, the most uniform in habit of growth; the bushy plants do not grow over 15 inches high, with the spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers thrown well above the plant, making a total height of about 2 feet; the importance of this uniformity will be appreciated by those who use Scarlet Sage for beds or borders. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50.

SPLENDENS (Large-Flowering Scarlet Sage)—This is by far the largest-flowering variety of Scarlet Sage. Well-grown plants measure 4 feet across and 3 to 4 feet high. Of all fall-blooming annuals, Scarlet Sage is, without question, the richest and most impressive in color—a scorching scarlet of unsurpassed brilliancy. Whether grown in the border or in solid beds, it always looks attractive. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 70c; oz., \$2.00.

"BONFIRE"—One of the finest of Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand above the dark green foliage and cover the plant. Attracts immediate attention in the garden, and is one of the most gorgeous plants in cultivation. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

ZURICH—A splendid dwarf variety, growing about 2 feet high, and is especially valuable on account of being the earliest to bloom, flowering ten days in advance of any other sort. Pkt., 20c; oz., \$2.50.

SHASTA DAISY

ALASKA—This creation of Luther Burbank is sometimes called the "Giant White California Daisy." Height, 2 feet. Wonderful show of large white flowers. Fine for cutting. Blooms all summer. Pkt., 10c; oz., \$2.50.

DOUBLE DAISIES (Bellis Perennis)—A charming little plant for pots, edgings and borders. Very hardy. Sow the seeds very early and plants will bloom the first year and continue to bloom each season if given some protection during winter. They do best in a rich soil and quiet cool situation. For cemetery decorations. Perennial. Height, about 6 inches. This assortment includes the pink and white and other fine sorts. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

STOCKS

Giant Perfection "Cut and Come Again"
1½ ft.

MIXED COLORS—Pkt., 10c; ⅛ oz., 35c.

SUNFLOWERS

MINIATURE HELIANTHUS (Red Sunflower)—Some flowers of a rich chestnut-red color, others tipped with yellow and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary in size, and are of good form. Grows 3 feet tall. Pkt., 10c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Easily raised from seed in any rich sunny bed. Giant flowering, very fragrant, produced on long spikes well adapted for cut-flowers.

CARDINAL—Scarlet. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c.

QUEEN VICTORIA—Pure white. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c.

BRILLIANT ROSE—Deep rose. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c.

GOLDEN KING—Yellow. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 35c.
Mixed colors, tall. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.

SWEET WILLIAM (Mammoth Flowering)**(Perennial)**

The favorite flower of our grandmothers. This is one of the oldest garden flowers in cultivation. The modern improved strains which we offer here are large flowered and bloom for a long season. One of the best edging plants for the border, bearing in early summer large heads of the richest and most varied colors. Very fragrant and a favorite with everyone.

IMPROVED MIXED COLORS—Perfect in form, large in size, brilliant and varied in colors. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 25c.



Sweet Williams



SELECTED SPENCER SWEET PEAS

SPENCER MIXED—There are many who like to have a showy row of finest mixed Sweet Peas. The daintiest colors of all the Spencers included in this mixture and will delight all who want a grand variety of colors. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER—Standard, bright rose, wings white flushed rose. Oz., 25c.

ASTA OHN—Pinkish lavender. Oz., 25c.

BARBARA—Salmon. Oz., 25c.

BLANCHE FERRY SPENCER—Bright rose standard, wings white flushed pink. Oz., 25c.

CRIMSON KING—Rich oxblood crimson. Oz., 25c.

HEBE—Giant rosy pink. Oz., 25c.

JACK CORNWELL, V. C.—Deep blue. Oz., 25c.

KING EDWARD SPENCER—Pure red. Oz., 25c.

OTHELLO SPENCER—Deep maroon. Oz., 25c.

WHITE SPENCER—Pure white, improved strain. Oz., 25c.

NASTURTIUMS

California Giants

Of quick growth, covering a wall, hedge, or trellis in a short time. The brilliant blossoms almost cover the plant from top to bottom.

ALL COLORS TALL MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

The plants form a small, round bush, 12 to 16 inches high, which is a mass of bloom all summer. Dwarf Nasturtiums are excellent to line border or roadways.

ALL COLORS DWARF MIXED—Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c.

MAMMOTH VERBENA

The Verbena is a favorite with everybody and one of the most universally popular of all flowers, both for the garden and for pot culture. For constant and profuse flowering and for brilliancy and beauty of colors it has few equals. Start seed early under glass, if possible, that good, strong plants may be had for transplanting in the garden.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED—Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 50c.

WILD CUCUMBER

ECHINOCYSTIS LOBATA—This is the quickest growing climber on our list. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white fragrant flowers, followed by an abundance of ornamental and prickly seed pods. Pkt., 10c.

HARDY SWEET PEAS

Colors white, pink and red. Mixed, pkt., 15c.

DOUBLE GIANT FLOWERED ZINNIAS

Remarkably Large Double Flowers

This magnificent strain attains a height of 2½ feet, the spikes of bloom are long, and individual flowers are double. 4 to 6 inches in diameter and of such glowing color that they are very attractive. The long, soft petals form so well-shaped flowers they rival the finest Dahlias. Can be raised to flower by August, if sown in open ground; but if sown under glass in April will bloom in June and throughout entire season.

PUREST WHITE—Large size, thickly set with velvety petals. Plants are healthy, vigorous, branching freely, and excellent material for groups or cutting.

BURNT ORANGE—Remarkable shade, good for cut flowers. Pkt., 10c.

CRIMSON—Best red. Pkt., 10c.

CANARY YELLOW—Large flowers; long, soft petals. A very fine flower. Pkt., 10c.

PURPLE—The flowers from bud to full bloom present a graceful appearance.

VIOLET—An excellent flower; same type as above sorts. Pkt., 10c.

SOFT PINK—The flowers are of enormous size, Pkt., 10c.

GIANT DAHLIA FLOWERED ZINNIAS

This fine novelty resembles the great show Dahlias in form and is nearly as large. The plant is a strong grower and flower stems are long and stiff. In formation the broad petals are closely imbricated, sometimes seeming almost to be piled one upon the other. The flowers often measure 4 inches in depth and 6 to 8 inches in diameter.

Mixed, all colors. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 75c; ½ oz., \$1.25; oz., \$2.00.

LILIPUT DOUBLE ZINNIA

RED RIDING HOOD—1 ft. tall, compact form, covered the entire season with button-like, scarlet flowers not over an inch across; as a border plant is highly effective. Extra double flowers, produced on regular dwarf plants. Pkt., 10c; ¼ oz., 45c; ½ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.25.

Perennial Roots

Prices on all Roots except where noted—30c each; 3 for 75c.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)

The Rudbeckias are very decorative plants for shrubberies, or flower borders, thriving in any good garden soil. Exceptionally fine for cutting.

NEWMANI (Black Eyed Susan)—Deep yellow flowers with conspicuous brown center. 2-3 ft. July-Oct.

LACINIATA FL. PL. (Golden Glow)—Clear yellow flowers. 5-6 ft. July-Sept.

ACHILLEA

(Millfoil or Yarrow)

PTARMICA FL. PL., The Pearl—For cutting, this is the most useful in hardy plants. Double white flower, produced in great abundance all summer. 2-2½ ft.

AQUILEGIA

(Columbine)

Indispensable for the herbaceous border and rock-garden. Their various colored flowers are valuable for cutting and any form of floral arrangement.

LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS—Various colors with long spurs, excellent for cutting.



Columbine

DELPHINIUMS

(Hardy Larkspur)

It is almost impossible to convey anything like an adequate description of the improved Delphiniums. Their greatest charm lies in the wonderful stateliness of growth, and the rich colors and tints of their striking flowers. Surely there is nothing in blue, to compare with the Delphiniums, and for their value in hardy borders, they are unsurpassed.

BELLADONNA—The most popular variety. The sky-blue flowers are freely borne on numerous branching stems until frost. 4 ft. Fine field grown plants.

BELLAMOSUM—A deep blue form of Belladonna. Fine field grown plants.



Shasta Daisy

SHASTA DAISY

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM ALASKA—A much improved hardy daisy, bearing a profusion of large white flowers from early summer until late in the fall. Fine for cut-flowers. 2-2½ ft.

SWEET WILLIAM

(*Dianthus Barbatus*)

While it is impossible to determine the value of this group of the most popular old fashioned garden plants, we know that their striking colors, pleasing fragrance and freedom of blooming, make them a favorite with all lovers of hardy flowers. Where an abundance of cut flowers is desirable, these cannot be surpassed. Florists throughout the country highly praise them for early summer cutting.

PURE WHITE—Very large individual flowers and trusses.

NEWPORT PINK—A soft salmon pink. (New).

SCARLET BEAUTY—A vivid scarlet, making a striking contrast with the other varieties.



Achillea



Carnations

CARNATION (Hardy Border)

GRENADIN—A beautiful strain of hardy pink, which resembles the indoor Carnation the most of all, blooming in great abundance all summer, in the most magic colors, flower being semi to full double. Excellent for cut flowers and very hardy. In separate colors, red, pink, yellow and white.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

One of the most popular plants of today, throwing a flower spike, tall and stately to the height of from 4-6 ft. July-Aug.

MONSTROSA—Large flowers of cup-shape, unusually tall and effective in the garden. All shades.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

The most glorious of our true "Old Fashioned Flowers." Flowering continuously from June to October in many rich and brilliant colors of orange crimson and red. As a cutflower they cannot be excelled, and are used in any kind of floral arrangement.

GRANDIFLORA—Ranging in color from old gold to rich crimson. 1-1½ ft. June-Oct.

GYPSOPHILLA

(Chalk plant or Baby's Breath)

Masses of minute white flowers produced throughout the summer. Very useful for cutting.

PANICULATA—Pure white. 2-3 ft. July-Aug.

HIBISCUS

Giant Marvel

A rapid growing perennial Mallow, which produces immense blossoms similar to the Hollyhock. It blooms all summer and the great flowers are white and various shades of pink and red. Splendid as a tall background and very showy in clumps.

RED—Rich, deep color.

PINK—Fine bright pink.

WHITE—Clear white and very large.

PHLOX

(Hardy, Strong, 1-Year Field Grown)

Beauty and usefulness bring these hardy border plants among those of greatest importance. For massing they are very effective and their great variety of colors and a brilliancy to the landscape. Their flowering season begins in July and when the last bloom spikes are removed, the blooming period may be prolonged until fall.

BRIDESMAID—Pure white with crimson eye. 40 inches.

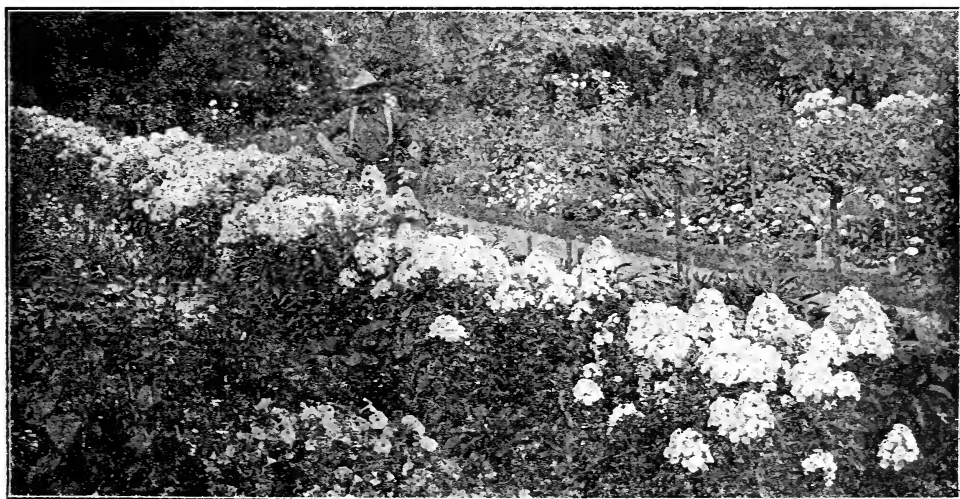
RYNSTROM—Deep pink, large flowers. 48 inches.

SIR E LANDSER—Bright crimson. 32 inches.

WHITE QUEEN—Pure white, very large, 36 inches.

BEACON—A magnificent flower of brilliant cherry-red, with immense flower-heads, 36 inches.

THOR—Deep salmon pink, overlaid with scarlet glow. 40 inches.



Phlox

PYRETHRUM HYBRIDUM

(Hardy Daisy)

A group of graceful free flowering plants. Their usefulness for cutting is unequaled. They range in color from pure white to the most brilliant scarlet. Although they bloom practically all the summer, they are at their best during June. 2-3 ft.

GRANDIFLORA—Single mixed.**EUPATORIUM (Perennial Ageratum)**

Strong-growing, hardy perennials, well suited for naturalizing, and deserve a place in every hardy border; they will grow and thrive in almost any situation. Excellent for cutting. Blooming August to September.

TRITOMA

(Red-hot Poker, Flame Flower, or Torch Lily)

(**THE EVERBLOOMING FLAME FLOWER**). The early free and continuous blooming qualities of this variety has made it one of the great bedding plants. Succeeds in any ordinary garden soil, but responds quickly to liberal treatment; hardy if given protection, but the most satisfactory method of wintering is to bury the roots in sand in a cool cellar. In bloom from August to October, with spikes 3 to 4 feet high, and heads of bloom of a rich orange-scarlet, having the appearance at a distance of a red-hot poker. Producing a grand effect either planted singly in border or in masses.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA—One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; blooms during the entire summer and autumn.

Peony Roots

Double Red—35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Double Pink—35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Double White—35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Hardy Lilies

Japanese

AURATUM—The most beautiful of the lily family. Flowers white, dotted crimson, with clear golden band running the center of each petal. First size, 9-11 inch. 75c each, 3 for \$2.00.

ALBUM—Pure white. First size, 8-9 inch. 75c each, 3 for \$2.00.

RUBRUM—Spotted purple red with white edges. First size, 75c each, 3 for \$2.00.

Tube Rose Bulbs

WHITE PEARL—Large bulbs. 15c each, 2 for 25c, 1 doz. for \$1.00.

Caladium Bulbs

(Elephant Ears)

Mammoth Bulbs—11x13. 40c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Extra Large Bulbs—9x11. 25c each, 3 for 60c.

**Bleeding Heart****BLEEDING HEART**

An old-fashioned favorite, its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade. Strong roots. Each, 75c.

BUDDLEYA

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac

This is one of the most desirable summer flowering shrubs, blooming continuously from July until frost. Grows from 4 to 8 feet high, with panicles of violet mauve or lilac-colored fragrant flowers 8 to 15 inches long, borne profusely on stiff stems. Succeeds everywhere and flowers freely the first season. Each, 75c.

ASTILBE SPIRAEA

The hybrid Astilbe is one of the best of the latest novelties, this variety of strong vigorous growth producing many branched feathered heads of flowers during June and July. They grow from 2 to 3 feet high, succeeding best in a half-shady moist position in any ordinary garden soil.

PEACH BLOSSOM—Dense pyramidal plumes of silvery pink. Each, 75c.

**Caladium**



Gladioli Bulbs

	Doz.	100
AMERICA—Soft lavender pink.....	\$0.50	\$3.35
ANNA EBERIUS—The well-shaped, expanded blooms are a rich deep velvety purple, and the throat shows an even deeper shade of color .....	.75	4.00
ALICE TIPLADY—Orange-saffron...	.75	3.50
FRANCIS KING—Brilliant vermilion scarlet .....	.50	3.35
HALLEY—Delicate salmon pink with slight roseate tinge, lower petals bear a creamy blotch with a stripe of bright red through the center...	.75	3.75
LE MARECHAL FOCH—Rose pink, resembling America but deeper in color .....	.50	3.35
PANAMA—Salmon pink, large, extra fine .....	.75	3.75
SCHWABEN—Canary yellow shading to soft sulphur .....	.75	4.00

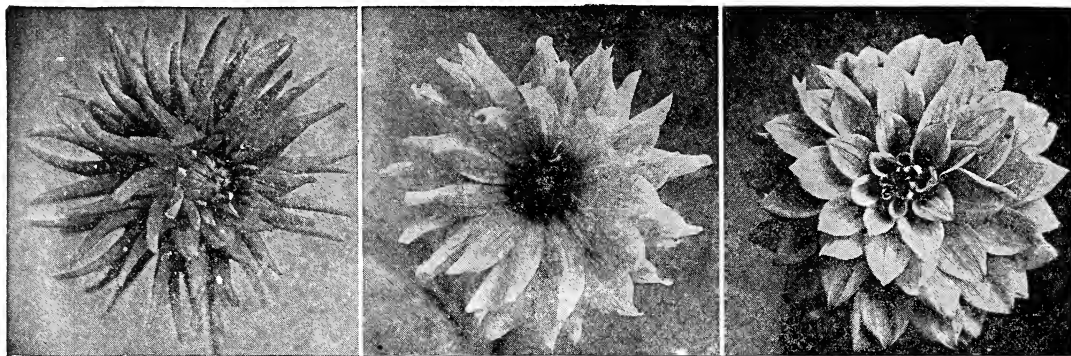


Gladioli

	Doz.	100
PEACE—Very large, white with pale lilas feathering	\$0.50	\$3.35
WAR—Blood red .....	.85	5.00
LOUISE—Beautiful orchid lavender..	.90	5.50
1910 ROSE—Pure rose shade with white central lines on lower petals. An extra fine variety for florists..	.50	3.35
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON — This variety stands right in front. The light color slightly flushed with pink is brought into strong contrast with the maroon blotch on the three lower petals .....	.75	4.00
MIXED COLORS .....	.50	3.35

Canna Bulbs

	Each	Doz.
MRS. ALFRED CONRAD—About 4 ft. Large, exquisitely shaded, salmon-pink flowers produced in great abundance on robust upright stalks. Green foliage	\$0.15	\$1.25
CITY OF PORTLAND—A wonderful bright rosy-pink holding its tone through both hot and cool weather. The great, full-petaled trusses are borne very freely on heavy stalks and make a wonderful show throughout the season. Green foliage. 3½ feet.....	.15	1.25
FIERY CROSS—4 ft. Do not wilt in the brightest sun, vivid scarlet shading to crimson. The foliage is a beautiful lustrous blue-green. It is entirely free from blight and disease .....	.10	1.00
FLORENCE VAUGHN—About 4 ft. Flowers of golden yellow thickly dotted with crimson. Foliage green .....	.10	1.00
HUNGARIA—A magnificent Canna widely used for large solid beds. Delicate rose-pink Canna that charms everyone and has made it one of the most popular. Green foliage. 3½ to 4 feet.....	.15	1.25
KING HUMBERT—About 4 ft. bronze leaves, orange scarlet flowers rose tinted and margined at the base...	.10	1.00
YELLOW KING HUMBERT—4 ft. Like King Humbert in habit of growth, flowers are golden yellow with red blotches; green foliage...	.10	1.00
THE PRESIDENT—About 4 ft. Large flowers of rich glowing scarlet. Foliage rich green .....	.10	1.00



Peony Flowered

Dahlia Bulbs

Ft. High CACTUS FLOWERED

Approximate	Each
BRIDES BOUQUET —Pure white cactus, 3-4 early, profuse bloomer and long stems	\$0.50
FLORADORA —A marvel of productiveness 3-4 and of exquisite form. Deep blood red; very early .....	.25
F. W. FELLOWS —(Cactus.) This beautiful orange cactus is one of the best grown. Very large blooms, perfect form for exhibiting. Its color is most attractive. One of the best for cut flowers .....	.50
KALIF —(Hybrid Cactus.) A truly majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter, of perfect form; in color a pure scarlet .....	.50
MARION THOMPSON —Pure lemon yellow. Flowers large and an exceptionally good keeper as a cut flower. Stems long and stiff. Early and free .....	.25
PINK PEARL —Mallow pink at the base of the petals, shading off gradually at the tips, the effect being a soft, rosy pink. Fine for cutting .....	.25

PEONY FLOWERED

LA JARA —Pure lemon. Flower large and 4 perfect in form, stems long. A very free bloomer	\$0.25
MRS. J. H. GOVER —A new and distinct shade in the peony type. Almost a perfect heliotrope color; bright and attractive. Flowers large and well formed. A high class Dahlia in every respect .....	.50
VAN DYKE —Mammoth flower, salmon rose, 5 tinted heliotrope. Petals twisted....	.25

DECORATIVE

ALADDIN, 1921 (W) —(Decorative.) A huge shaggy flower often 8 inches in diameter. Petals long and fluffy. A sturdy rank grower. Color, mahogany red	\$0.50
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Approximate	Each
MINA BURGLE —A very free flowering variety. Flowers extra large and clear in color. Popular as a cutting variety. Dark vivid red, produced on good stems	\$0.25
MONTEZUMA (W) —An exceptionally fine flower, borne on long stems. Color, orange bronze; flowers large and full. A fine variety for autumn decoration .....	.25
MRS. CARL SALBACH —(Decorative.) Extra large and of beautiful form and always full to the center. Stems are exceptionally long, holding the flower erect. Color, soft lavender-pink. Among the very best of recent introductions .....	.50
QUEEN MARY —This is a stronger grower than Delice. A large flower with full, rounded center. The color is a soft shade of pink .....	.25

SHOW DAHLIAS

DR. I. B. PERKINS —An ideal white show Dahlia. Its large, pure white flowers are borne on very long stems which hold the flower free above the foliage. Excellent for both cutting and garden decorations	\$0.25
GOLDEN SPRAY —Large flowers borne on long stems and produced in profusion. Bright golden yellow. A superb variety for cutting .....	.25
LA FRANCE —Brilliant rose-pink, similar to the rose with the same name. Flowers are gigantic, loosely built and resemble in shape a large double peony .....	.25
MANZANITA —Clear, rich lavender. Stems 4 are long and rigid, making it an exceptionally good variety for cutting..	.25
SOUVENIR ST. MICHIEL —A grand, new 5 show dahlia; flowers large and of darkest crimson red	1.00
BOX COLLECTION of 13 excellent named variety dahlias, no two alike	1.50

Perennials

AQUILEGIA—Columbine, Long Spur Varieties.
 SWEET ALYSSUM—Yellow, "Basket of Gold."
 BELLIS PERENNIS—Double Daisy.
 CAMPANULA—Canterbury Bell.
 COREOPSIS.
 CYNOGLOSSUM—Chinese For-Get-Me-Not.
 DELPHINIUM—Perennial Larkspur.
 DIANTHUS—Clove Pink.
 DIGITALIS—Fox Glove.
 GAILLARDIA.
 GYPSOPHILA—Paniculata.
 GYPSOPHILA—Repens.
 HELIANTHEMUM—Rock Rose.

HOLLYHOCK—Double and single.
 HIBISCUS.
 LINUM—Perennial Flax.
 LUPINS.
 MYOSTIS—For-Get-Me-Nots.
 POPPY—Iceland, Yellow.
 POPPY—Oriental Scarlet and Mixed.
 PYRETHRUM—(Painted Daisy).
 SHASTA DAISY—(Alaska).
 SWEET PEAS—Lathrys.
 SWEET WILLIAM.
 VIOLA—Cornuta.

To all of those interested in flowers, whether a commercial florist or individuals, this flower section of the Chesmore Seed catalogue is offered. The utmost care is used in the selection of all of the flower seeds, bulbs, plants, or roots offered by the Chesmore Seed Company. Special fancy strains and the more common varieties are all bought from growers of many years' experience and whose reputation and success are based on the satisfaction they have given. A home flower garden is one of the greatest pleasures in the world. Beauty around the home and an abundance of cut flowers for the house, besides the pleasure in working in the out of doors, are the rewards in planting flowers from seeds obtained from Chesmore's. We have a trained personnel at your service with suggestions for design and varieties to use. Either write or call at our Retail Store at 409 Felix and our aid will be gladly given to you.



SACCO'S

Plant Food

Makes Things Grow!

SACCO is a specially prepared Plant Food for the development of fine LAWNS, GARDENS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS and TREES
 VERY EFFECTIVE and ECONOMICAL

A light application once or twice a year will keep the lawn, garden, etc., growing in excellent condition.

SACCO has more than four times the plant food value of pulverized manure.

RECOMMENDED BY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES

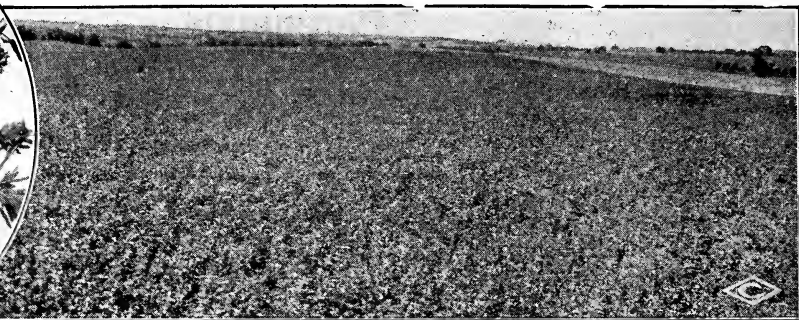
SACCO has thousands of satisfied users. In lawn and garden use and in the nurseries of progressive florists and nurserymen SACCO has proved its unvarying superiority.

Clean, Odorless—Easy to Apply

1 lb. Can.....	\$0.25	25 lb. Bag.....	\$1.75
5 lb. Bag.....	.50	50 lb. Bag.....	3.00
10 lb. Bag.....	.85	100 lb. Bag.....	5.00

HOW MUCH SACCO TO BUY

Figure your requirements at 2 to 4 pounds per square, 10x10 feet. Simple directions for applying are printed on each package.



Alfalfa

FIELD SEEDS

Wishing to express to the Agricultural Fraternity from the standpoint of reliability we are offering in our catalog, seeds and not merchandise. In making this expression we are offering to the grower the products that our Creator gave to us.

Please be assured that we will deliver the best quality obtainable that is produced by nature. Seeds, shrubs and anything of that nature is not a manufactured product, but produced by nature and for this reason the above is indited.

ALFALFA

(Kansas, Northwestern, Dakota)

We would not offer to our customers and friends in this territory any Alfalfa seed that is grown south of this latitude and be assured that we would not wish to offer, and will not offer, southern grown seed which is not acclimated to this territory nor do we offer imported Alfalfa seed unless it is absolutely necessary.

With reference to Red Clover the situation for 1927 is much the same as last year. Owing to the fact that in the middle-west including Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, all climatic conditions from the first of September to the first of January, have been such that the harvesting of Red Clover seed has been very unfavorable, consequently domestic grown seed is very short and on account of the fact that this seed, in recleaning shows a very heavy shrinkage.

ALFALFA CLOVER

This grand clover forage plant is now a success everywhere. Every farmer has either heard of or knows its worth and merit. The plant grows, thrives and does well on any of our rolling prairies or well-drained bottom lands. The vigorous roots searching for moisture sink deep into the ground bringing to the surface the fertilizing materials stored in the earth for ages, leaving the land richer and better for succeeding crops than when it was first sown. Four crops are often cut in one season, and from ten to twelve tons of excellent hay is the annual reward. One bushel of 60 lbs. will sow three acres. It should not be cropped or pastured the first year. Can be planted with a light nurse crop of barley, speltz or wheat. The stock we handle is the very best of hardy Northern-grown seed.

GRIMM'S ALFALFA

Grimm's is the hardiest strain of Alfalfa known in this country. It stools very heavily and the value of this characteristic can hardly be over-estimated, as it not only affords immunity from

winter losses, but the protected underground buds are less liable to injuries from over-pasturing, or attack from grasshoppers. The spreading crown seems to be associated with a very much branched surface root system, easily available.

RED CLOVER

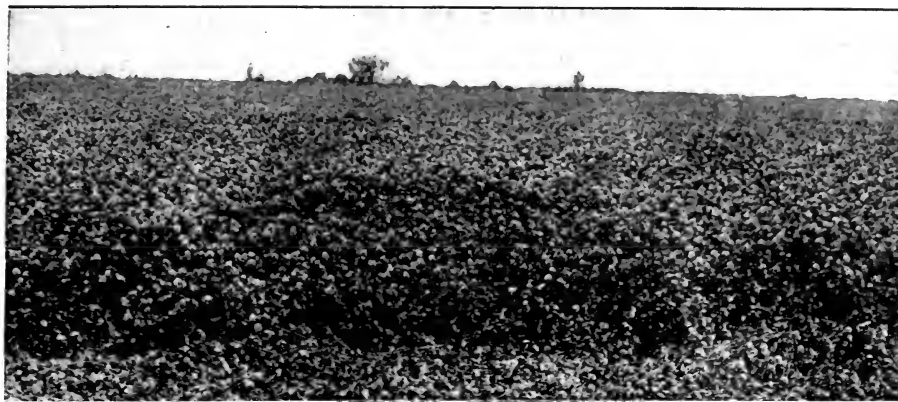
(*Trifolium pratensis*)

Red Clover is one of the very best crops for building up worn out soils and for rotating to keep soils from becoming run down. The common mixture for hay and pasture is eight pounds of Red Clover and ten pounds of Timothy per acre. To get the best hay Red Clover should be cut when just past the blooming stage, but in consideration of a second crop it is often necessary to cut the first crop a little earlier.

Be extremely careful in the selection of your seed. Buckhorn is very common in Red Clover and should be avoided. Our best grade is selected especially for purity and you can depend upon it. When sown alone it is broadcasted at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds to the acre.



Red Clover



SWEET CLOVERS

Make Hay and Pasture While Enriching the Soil

The features or qualities which make Sweet Clover so valuable are: First, the ability to thrive, produce good hay and good pasture on very poor soils; and second, the ability to improve the soil on which it is growing.

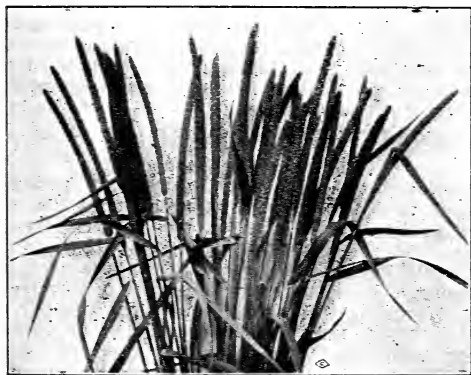
Nearly every farm has some land which is too poor to grow alfalfa, corn, wheat or other crops. Sweet Clover is just the thing for such patches. It will make these patches productive and will improve the soils so that after a few years they can grow other crops.

Sweet Clover will stand a great deal of drought and will also thrive in moist soils. Stock do not always take to it at first, but will eat it readily after they once acquire a taste for it. A good way to induce them to eat it is to sprinkle a little brine over the hay.

Although Sweet Clover is very hardy and will thrive in the most unfavorable places it is sometimes difficult to get a good stand. This difficulty can be overcome by sowing the seed on a thoroughly compacted seed bed with just enough loose dirt to cover the seed and by sowing scarified seed.

Sweet Clover has a very hard shell and when the seed is not scarified much of it will lay in the ground before it grows.

Our Sweet Clover is all scarified at no expense to you.



Timothy

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus alba*). This is the popular and standard variety. It is a biennial, grows to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, is a very vigorous grower, is extremely hardy and produces abundant pasturage and lots of hay. This is the standard Sweet Clover of the country.

BIENNIAL YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER (*Melilotus officinalis*). This is also a biennial and preferred by some people on account of its earliness. It is about two weeks earlier than the white, does not grow quite as tall and not as heavy or as coarse. Do not confuse this with the annual Yellow Blossom which is of very little value.

WHITE CLOVER (*Trifolium Repens*). White Clover is excellent for pasture and is especially valuable for mixing with Kentucky Blue Grass both for lawns and pasture. A few pounds of White Clover should be in all permanent grass seed mixtures as it helps fill up the bare spots and is very nutritious. It is very hardy and is a perennial. Sow five to eight pounds per acre.

ALSIKE CLOVER (*Trifolium Hybridum*). Alsike Clover is especially valuable for growing on wet or swampy land. If you have a piece of land that is too damp for alfalfa or other clovers or grass sow a mixture of about four pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Red Top Grass Seed. This will make an excellent crop of hay. Alsike Clover is very hardy, is perpetual, will withstand drought and will not winter kill. About six to ten pounds will sow an acre and as the seed is very fine it should be covered only slightly. For bottom lands needing drainage but not subject to overflow an excellent mixture is as follows: Four pounds of Red Clover, two pounds of Alsike Clover and ten pounds of Timothy.

TIMOTHY

(*Phleum Pratense*)

As a crop of hay Timothy is probably unsurpassed by any other kind of grass. It is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses; yields more nutritious matter than any other forage plant or grass. Being an early grass it is well adapted to spring and summer grazing, too. Sow 10 to 12 pounds to the acre. It is commonly sown with Red Clover at the rate of ten pounds of Timothy and eight pounds of Clover to the acre.

Grass Seeds

The quality in Grass Seed is especially important because you seed a pasture, meadow or lawn for a period of many years. If vicious weed seeds are in the seed you sow they will be in your fields for a long time. Get the best seed even if it costs a little more.

We take special pride in our best seed and we know you would be pleased with it. If you are in any doubt as to the quality of our seed let us send you a sample. Then compare them with others or, better still, send them all to your Experiment Station for analysis.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

This has long been the standard grass in America for both lawns and pastures. There are a good many grass mixtures on the market but the base of all the good ones is Kentucky Blue Grass. Nine parts of Kentucky Blue Grass and one part of White Clover make a very good mixture for lawns. Very few people sow Blue Grass thick enough. For lawns one pound should be sown for every 150 square feet or for every plot 10 by 15 feet.

Kentucky Blue Grass thrives best on limestone soil and although somewhat slow in starting it is permanent when once established. When sowing for pasture from 25 to 30 pounds should be sown per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS

(*Dactylis Glomerata*)

It stands the drought, grows well in the shade, does well in wet or poor ground and is splendid to prevent worn out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasture three weeks before any other, and after close grazing ten days' rest is sufficient for another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on blue grass. It makes a very heavy sod and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all season. It is well suited to sow mixed with alfalfa; an average of 12 lbs orchard grass, 6 to 8 lbs. alfalfa seed. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.



Meadow Fescue



RED TOP GRASS

This is especially valuable for sowing on sour or acid soils, swampy or meadow lands liable to overflow, and also on soils that are not rich enough for Timothy and other grasses or clovers. Mixed with Alsike Clover it makes a fine crop of hay or excellent pasture. Red Top makes a very dense sod that will stand trampling and will continue to grow for a longer time during the year than almost any other grass. On good soil it will grow two feet high, but it should be fed close, as when it grows up to seed cattle do not like it. On land that is too wet for other crops sow ten pounds of Red Top and four pounds of Alsike Clover to the acre. Fourteen pounds of solid seed should be sown per acre and it may be sown either in the spring or in the fall and with or without some small grain as a nurse crop. To make the best quality of hay it should be cut when in full flower. It is more easily cured than any other grass.

HUNGARIAN BROME GRASS

A wonderful drought resister. A grass for the stock raiser. All cattle like it. This pre-eminent drought-resisting grass stands at the head of all, and is destined to lead as the most satisfactory and valuable forage grass in all localities where arid soils demand a plant with ability to stand the drought. Stands intense cold equally as well. May be sown in autumn with winter wheat, or early spring. In southern states sow in February or March, preparing lands as for other grasses. Its nature is to stool out, and thus does its best the second season. It seldom produces seed the first year. Aside from alfalfa no grass has fulfilled the promise to the western farmer better than *Bromus Inermis*. It meets drought as well as wet and cold, and for Kansas we know of no grass to equal it. Many of our large ranchers are planting it extensively.

MEADOW FESCUE

(*Festuca Pratensis*)

Especially adapted for permanent pasture. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, but not in tufts like orchard grass. Earliest and most nutritious of grasses. Makes good hay; cattle thrive on it whether in dry or green state. Succeeds even on poor soils, and as the roots penetrate deeply from 12 to 15 inches, it takes extremely dry weather to affect it. Will stand more freezing than any other variety, and yields an abundant crop of seed. Heretofore has been sown to but a limited extent, but the area is rapidly increasing. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.



Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass

Sudan Grass is a tall, leafy annual grass of the sorghum family. Being a native of a hot dry climate it is naturally adapted to the relatively dry conditions of parts of the middle west. It has proved itself so well adapted to western conditions that in a few years it has become one of our dependable and staple crops.

It is primarily a hay crop and yields an average of two cuttings or about 4 tons of fine hay per acre; but each year more and more farmers are using it as a summer pasture.

When planted for hay or pasture the best method is to plant from 15 to 25 pounds to the acre with a grain drill. The amount of seed depends on the soil, climate and rainfall. When planted for seed production the best results are obtained by planting from 2 to 4 pounds to the acre in rows 40 to 44 inches apart.

The planting should not be done until the soil is thoroughly warm. It can be planted in Kansas as late as July 15 and can therefore be put on land where corn, kaffir and other small grains have failed.

We have been growing and selling Sudan Grass seed for a number of years and can at all times supply the best seed at the lowest market prices.

Millets

In this country there are some sections where the growing of Millet for seed is of prime importance. In general, however, Millet is used in this country as a catch crop and for this purpose it is a very valuable variety, as it can be sown quite late and still make an excellent crop of hay. By sowing Millet a farmer can often utilize a piece of land which would otherwise be idle. It is also an excellent thing to grow on foul land to get rid of weeds.

COMMON MILLET—One of the earliest and makes good hay.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Early, hardy, withstands drought. Used in the north.

GERMAN MILLET—Large heads, heavy yield of seed and an enormous yield of fodder.

CULTIVATED TENNESSEE GERMAN MILLET—The purest and highest type of German Millet. Grown especially for stock seed.

WHITE KAFFIR

The old standard. Has a strong stem, with wide leaves which make excellent fodder either green or dried.

RED KAFFIR

Taller than the white and stalks are more slender but juicy and leafy. The seed is small and rather hard and brittle. Does well on poor land and ripens a little earlier than the white.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE

Milo Maize is a heavy yielder and a wonderful drought resister and has been found to be more dependable than Kaffir. It is planted, cultivated and handled like Kaffir but having a softer grain it should be planted a little later.

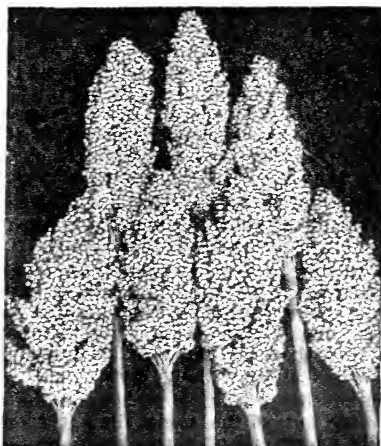
FETERITA

Feterita is recommended especially for its earliness and its ability to withstand dry weather. Chinch bugs do attack it but they seem to prefer other crops. The grain is white, large and softer than that of Kaffir. It should not be planted too early nor too deeply.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

In the northern states it can be used as an all season crop, but in the middle and southern states it is best for late summer and fall planting. It makes excellent pasture for hogs, sheep, cattle and chickens. It will endure severe cold weather and will last a long time after the ordinary pasture grasses succumb to frost. Sow on wheat stubble for fall pasture.

Rape may be sown either broadcast or in rows. If in drills it takes from three to five pounds and if broadcast from five to ten pounds per acre.



White Kaffir

COW PEAS

Improve the Soil—Fine Fodder—Excellent
Ensilage—Proof Against Chinch Bugs.

Cow Peas, being legumes, have the same ability to improve the soil as do clovers and alfalfa. They are easily planted, easily grown, make good pasture, can be fed green, make fine hay and excellent ensilage, especially when planted with corn, the decaying roots and stems add food value to the soil and the whole vines are often turned under for fertilizer.

When planted for hay, pasture or fertilizer they should be broadcasted or drilled at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Another method is to plant the Cow Peas between the rows of corn after the corn is laid by, or to plant in the row with the corn. They make a fine crop to put in after Potatoes as they enrich the soil and keep it in fine condition for the next crop of potatoes.

Chinch bugs will not eat Cow Peas. They will starve to death in a field of it. The New Era and Whippoorwill are the two varieties commonly used in the middle west.

SOY BEANS

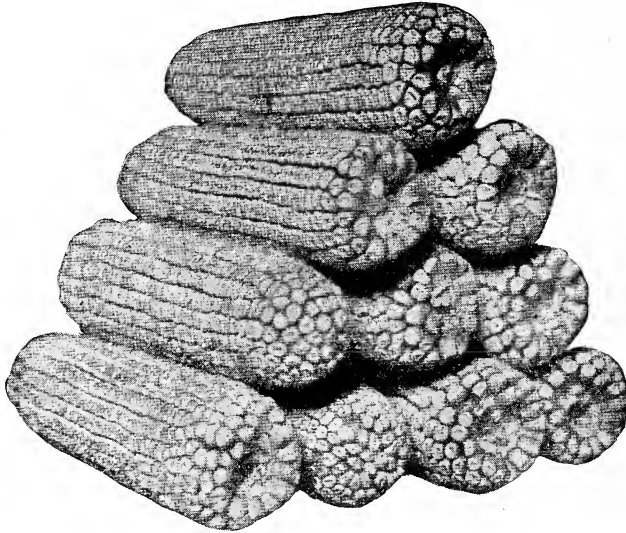
The Soil Builders

The Soy Bean is a wonderful soil improver, makes very nutritious hay, excellent ensilage. Soy Beans as feed take the place of oil or gluten meal.

The soil is prepared as for corn. Drill the seed in at the rate of from three to six pecks per acre. The heavier seeding being for hay or pasture.

Harvest Soy Beans intended for hay as soon as the pods begin to form, for ensilage allow plants to come as near maturity as possible without dropping their leaves. Put in the silo with corn. When intended for seed, harvest before the beans are mature or they will shatter badly. Handle when the dew is on.

We can offer the following varieties: Early Yellow, Manchu, Early Virginia, Black Wilson, Morse.



Selected Seed Corn

On investigation and testing we find that rather unusual conditions are existing as to the germination of field corn for seed. We have found where growers of seed corn have had first and second prizes as to production of over 100 bushels per acre and some of the corn offered as a seed proposition does not show germination as to their expectations, where we wish to deliver to our friends seed corn that shows germination of 94 to 98%.

The farmer must realize, and should know, that the expression of germination does not indicate that the kernel of corn has the vitality.

In the testing of corn, especially as to germination, vitality must be taken into consideration.

Possibly every kernel of corn on the cob will germinate, but at the same time it must show more vitality than the tap root as it would possibly produce a stalk without ears.

Of course this condition is beyond the control of humanity but at the same time it seems that practically every ear of corn should be tested as to germination and not only germination, but vitality.

We are not offering anything but staple varieties and are able to deliver those varieties that are usually grown in the Corn Belt States principally Reid's Yellow Dent, Iowa Gold Mine, Iowa Silver Mine and Boone County White as main crop varieties. Also White Cap, Red Dent, Bloody Butcher and other 90-day varieties including Wisconsin White Dent, Pride of the North and King of the Earlies.

Owing to the unusual conditions at the present time, it is impossible to quote firm prices. Please advise us as to your requirements as to quantities and varieties and we will quote firm prices on receipt of your inquiry.

NOTICE

Our Seed Corn is not the ordinary commercial grades, but all varieties are carefully selected and tested.

We do not have a grower who raises more than one variety, which insures pure seed.



A Well Bird is happy and cannot help making music.



CANARY HIGHBALL

Prevents hunger and affords exercise.

Priced at per package15c—2 for 25c



BIRDOLENE

The universal song food.

Priced at per package20c—2 for 35c

German Summer Rape

This is the only food of canaries in Germany and is most excellent for the health and voice of the bird. We import the very best grade of German grown seed for our trade. The seed is of a dark or blackish red color, somewhat resembling turnip seed and has a mild, pleasant sweetish taste. It is best to mix with about the same quantity of Sicily Canary. In the cheap bird seed sold at grocery stores, etc., wild mustard is often substituted for the rape, as it costs less than one-fourth as much and looks very similar. 20c lb.

Bird Medicines

By feeding our special mixtures of bird seeds and foods you can keep your bird in good health, plumage and song, unless it should take cold from some exposure, or meet with an accident. It is best to be prepared by having some medicines on hand.

Cuttle Bone, each	5c and 10c
Insect Powder	25c
Food Holders	10c
Cage Brackets	30c
Cage Springs	15c—30c
Bird Manna	15c—2 for 25c
Birdoline	20c—2 for 35c
Spratt's, Song Restorer.....	35c
Spratt's Sing Song.....	15c—2 for 25c
Bird Bitters	25c
German Song Restorer.....	25c
Bird Color Food.....	35c
Spratt's Cod Liver Oil.....	25c
Dr. Gunning's Bird Tonic.....	50c
Bird Nesting	10c
Bird Nests	15c
Magnesia Grit and Charcoal.....	20c
Bird Sand, per box.....	20c
Bird Charcoal	15c

Sicily Canary

This is grown on the Island of Sicily from whence we obtain the most plump seed to be had. It is a trifle larger than the cheap Dutch Canary, but not as large as the Spanish. It is superior to any other variety and sells for the highest market price to bird dealers and others who desire the best. 25c lb.

Russian Hemp

A very rich, oily, sweet seed and much liked by birds of every species. Should be fed sparingly and only occasionally to canaries as it fattens the bird and injures the song. It is best not to mix with other seed, as it causes the bird to waste its seed. When crushed it is a good food for very young canaries. 20c lb.

Bird Millet

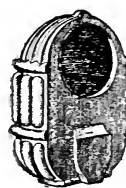
A nutritious seed which can be fed to all kinds of birds, but especially to finches. 15c lb.

Bird Seed

But few persons are aware how much a bird's health, and consequently its song, depends upon the selection of seed. To the eye of the inexperienced buyer there appears to be but little difference. The mixed bird seed in most stores is the cheapest quality obtainable—often old, hard or musty. As you value the life of your bird, feed only our Rival Brand. 20c per lb.



Tulip Cup



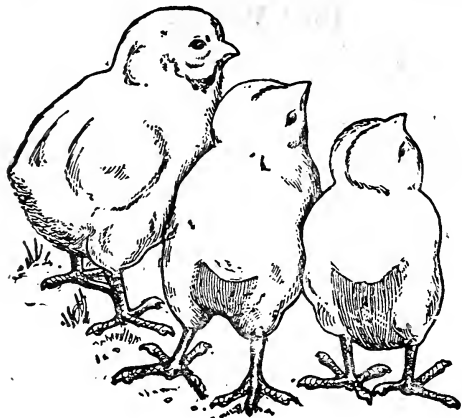
Shell Cup

Seed Cups

We have many styles of seed and water cups but only a few are illustrated. Any kind at 15c Ea.

Canary Bath Dishes

Made of opal glass. Your bird should have a bath regularly and these dishes are the best. 20c each.



Rival Brand Chick Feed

Ingredients: Wheat, Corn, Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize and Millet Seed, Steel Cut Oats.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Fat not less than.....2.9%
Protein not less than.....10%
Fibre not more than.....6%

Per 100 lbs.



Rival Brand Poultry Feed

Scratch

Ingredients: Cracked Corn, Wheat, Kaffir, Milo, Barley, Oats and Sunflower Seed.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS

Fat not less than.....2.9%
Protein not less than.....10%
Fibre not more than.....6%

Per 100 lbs.

Rival Brand Laying Mash Feed

Ingredients: Shorts, Bran, Corn, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn, Alfalfa Meal, Blood Meal, Meat Scraps, Oil Meal

ANALYSIS GUARANTEED

Per 100 lbs.

Sweeney's Poison Wheat

The great rat and mouse killer. Effective for moles and gophers also. Place wheat in a convenient place where they will find it and watch results. Put up in 15c, 30c and 60c packages.

Poison—Therefore cannot be mailed.

Lime Nest Eggs

Dozen 30c

Blatchford's Calf Meal



The world's original milk substitute for calves. One pound of this Meal will replace one gallon of milk for calf feeding. Raise your calves profitably and sell milk at the same time, by using this wonderful milk substitute.

Blatchford's Calf Meal Company have been in business over 125 years. This means reliability and result producing feeds. Price, 25-lb. bag.....\$1.50

Animal and Mineral Products for Poultry

	Per 10 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
Mica Crystal Grits.....	\$0.25	\$1.50
Crushed Oyster Shell.....	.25	1.25
Poultry Bone (Coarse).....	.75	5.00
Poultry Bone (for Chicks)....	.75	5.00
Beef Scraps .....	.75	6.00
Blood Meal .....	.85	7.00

Semesan (Du Pont)

A new mercuric disinfectant for the control of plant and soil diseases. Semesan controls "Damping off" of young seedlings and many other soil borne diseases. A seed, plant, and soil disinfectant that can be applied either in dust or liquid form. 2 ozs., 50c; 8 ozs., \$1.60; 1 lb., \$2.75; 5 lbs., \$13.00.

Ask for prices on large quantities.

Poison—Cannot be mailed.

Du Pont Semesan Jr.

For Sweet and Field Corn Diseases.

This powdered disinfectant, for dust application only, successfully combats the root rots and bacterial wilt of sweet and field corn seeds. 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

Du Pont Semesan Bel

The modern disinfectant of surpassing value for the treatment of surface-borne infections of sweet and white potatoes and other roots, bulbs, corns and tubers. 1 lb., \$1.75; 5 lbs., \$8.00.

NITRAGIN

the original

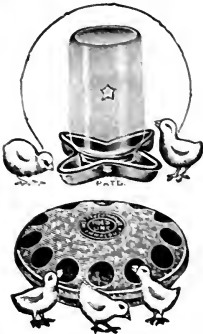
Soil Inoculator

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Soys, Clovers, Peas, Beans, Vetch, Cowpeas—all legumes. The 1 bu. size will inoculate one bu. or sixty pounds of any legume seed. Other sizes in proportion.

	Retail	Prices reduced on
1/4 bu. size....	\$0.40	Soys and Cow Peas
1/2 bu. size....	.60	Retail
1 bu. size....	1.00	1/2 bu. size....
5 bu. size....	4.75	1 bu. size....
		5 bu. size....
		2.50

Always state kind of seed-legumes only.

“Moes” Good Poultry Supplies



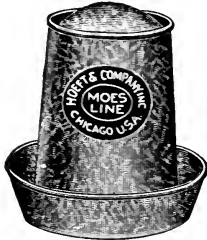
STAR FOUNTAINS

No. 32 Star Fountains, to fit Mason jars. No seams, solder or loose parts. Very practical and popular.
Each10c

ROUND CHICK FEEDERS

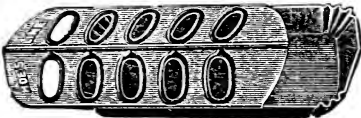
Baby Chick Feeders
Accurately made with snug fitting top. Easy to fill and clean.

No. 11—Diameter 6 in., with 8 holes. Each...10c
No. 12—Diameter 8 in., with 12 holes. Each...20c



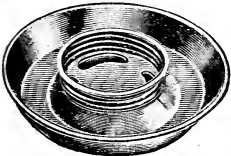
GALVANIZED FOUNTAINS

Bottom fill fountains. Round taper shape, easily filled and cleaned.
No. 19—Capacity 1 qt. Each25c
No. 20—Capacity 2 qts. Each40c
No. 24—Capacity 4 qts. Each50c



FEEDING TROUGHS

Moe's Feeders for chicks and growing stock. No seams or solder. Sliding top, easy to fill and clean.
No. 27—Length 10 in. Each.....\$0.20
No. 28—Length 20 in. Each......30



MASON JAR FOUNTAINS

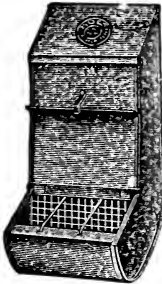
No. 142—Mason jar fountains, made of terne plate. Will fit 1 pt., 1 qt., and 2 qt jars.
Each10c

Germozone FOR POULTRY TROUBLES

Most of the disorders and diseases of chickens are surprisingly similar to those affecting the human body. “Roup” is simply a catarrh or bad cold in the head. “Swelled head” is simply the last stage of roup. A chicken cannot blow its nose and clear its head. The nasal passages fill up, become rotten or putrid, and the face and eyes puff out from the accumulation of matter. Germozone is peculiarly adapted to this trouble because it may be administered either externally or internally for poultry according as the case may require. The Germozone is antiseptic and healing and has the important property of counter-acting, in the chicken’s crop, much or all of the musty or poisonous matter which would cause trouble later. It also has a regulating effect upon the bowels.
This is the reason why we recommend the giving of Germozone in the drinking water of chickens, young or old, two or three times a week with regularity. 4 oz. bottle, 40c; 12 oz. bottle, 75c; 32 oz., \$1.50.



MOE'S MASH HOPPERS
Moe's Mash Hoppers made of heavy galvanized iron, taper shaped body to prevent clogging. Plenty of mash without waste.
No. 35—Capacity 10 qt. Each\$1.50
No. 36—Capacity 14 qt. Each1.95
No. 13—Capacity 22 qt. Each2.35
No. 37—Capacity 32 qt. Each2.75



MOE'S GRIT BOXES

Moe's Grit Boxes, strong and substantial, for feeding grit and shells.
No. 45—Two compartment. Each.....\$0.40
No. 9—Three compartment. Each......85
No. 90—Four compartment. Each.....1.20



COLORLED LEG BANDS

Celluloid colored bands in white, black, dark blue, light blue, red, pink, garnet, green, yellow or purple. Per dozen, 15c; per 25r 25c; per 50, 50c; per 100, 75c.
Size Asiatic Amer. Mediter. Bantam Baby Chick (Give size and color when ordering)



MOE'S POULTRY PUNCH
Poultry Punch for marking baby chicks.
No. 38—Each.....\$0.25



ALUMINUM LEG BANDS

Aluminum Bands, with large figures. Quickly applied.
Package of 12 25 50 100
Price, pkg.\$0.15 \$0.25 \$0.45 \$0.75

Pom's Golden Wonder

Will rid your poultry of lice and mites by putting one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of drinking water. Full directions with each bottle. Price, per bottle, 75c.

BEE SUPPLIES

Write for Special Bee Supply Catalogue

Standard Dovetailed Bee Hives

Brood Foundation

WIRED

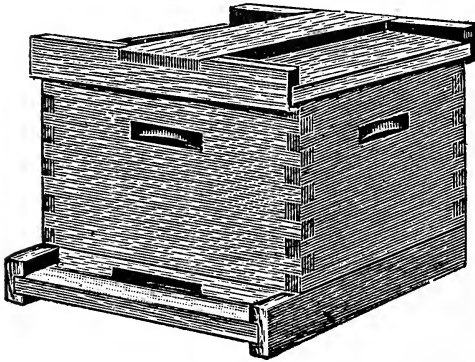
Write for wholesale prices on 50 pounds or more.

WE PAY CASH FOR BEESWAX

Queen Excluders or Honey Boards

Each Per 10

8-frame, unbound zinc, 12x19, weight per 10, 6 lbs.....	\$0.40	\$3.50
10-frame, unbound zinc, 16x20, weight per 10, 7 lbs.....	.45	3.75
8-frame, wood-bound zinc, 13 $\frac{3}{8}$ x20, weight per 10, 10 lbs.....	.45	4.10
10-frame, wood-bound zinc, 16x20, weight per 10, 11 lbs.....	.50	4.30



EIGHT-FRAME HIVES

In Flat Lots of
1 5

1 story hive, no foundation starters..	\$2.55	\$11.25
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ story, without sections and starter	3.45	15.10

TEN-FRAME HIVES

In Flat Lots of
1 5

1 story hive, no starter	\$2.75	\$12.40
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ story hive, no sections or starter	3.75	16.50

Standard Supers

(Dovetailed)

Including section holders, section separators and super springs but not sections or foundation starter.

	For 1	For 5
8-Frame (flat)	\$0.90	\$3.85
10-Frame (flat)	1.00	4.10

Bee Sections

WHITE POLISHED

Style 2—Beeway, open top and bottom. This style is sent when no other is specified.

Best Quality No. 1	Second Quality No. 2
100\$ 1.50	100\$ 1.40
250 3.50	250 3.25
500 6.25	500 6.00
1000 12.00	1000 11.50

Write for prices on large quantities or odd size sections.

Hoffman Brood Frames

10 Frames for.....	\$0.70
100 Frames for.....	6.00

Section Holders and Separators

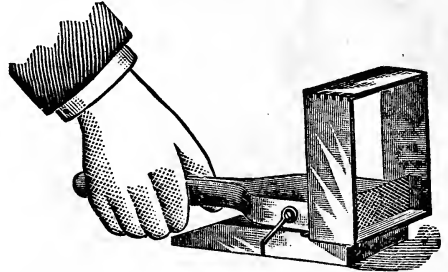
In Flat
10 100

Section holder, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, slotted	\$0.50	\$4.50
Section holder slats, 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, slotted .....	.30	2.50
Slotted wood separators, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches .....	.20	1.50

Price List of Comb Foundation

Prices per lb.
1 lb. 5 lbs.

Medium brood, used in brood and extract frame, size 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ x16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 8 sheets to pound.....	\$0.90	\$0.85
Thin super, used in section box for comb honey, size 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ x16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 27 sheets to pound.....	1.00	.90



Parker Foundation Fastener

The Parker Foundation Fastener is a very handy little machine for putting comb foundation starters in sections. They cost but little, and one with a little practice can put in 500 starters an hour with them.

Price, 50c each; by mail, 60c.

Van Deusen Wax-Tube

Very handy for fastening foundation to plain top-bars or full sheets of foundation, cut to fit the section exactly. It will feed a fine stream of hot wax between the foundation edge and the wood, cementing them together.

Price, 35c; weight 5 ounces.

Bee Veils

A veil to cover the face and protect it from stings for the amateur beekeeper is a necessity, and very convenient for the professional. The cotton tulle veil with silk face, fits any hat.

All Cotton, each.....	\$1.00
Cotton with Silk Face, each.....	1.25

Alexander Bee Veil

(Requires No Hat)

Made of black screen wire. It is worn without hat and for this reason is very cool in summer. The top is made of muslin gathered at the center, and the bottom is of the same material made in the form of a skirt, which may be drawn snugly around the collar by means of a draw-string. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

Alexander Bee Veil. Each.....	\$1.00
Cotton Bee Gloves—Elbow length. Per pair.	1.00

BEE SUPPLIES—Continued



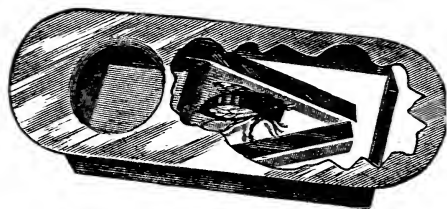
Bee Smokers

THE "HIGGINSVILLE" SMOKER

This smoker is, as its name implies, strictly a Higginsville product. Like the Bingham, it is a hot blast, and has a $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch fire box, and the nozzle is detachable to admit of filling or cleaning. It has as strong a blast as any smoker made. A bar of folded tin running parallel with a bellows protects the hand from coming in contact with the hot fire box.

Fig. 36

Higginsville Special—Each\$1.25
 Bingham Smoke Engine—4-inch barrel. Each.\$1.50
 Acme Cold Blast—Each..... .85
 Any of above made of cold rolled copper 50c each additional.



Favorite Bee Escapes

FAVORITE DOUBLE ESCAPE

Bee Escapes to clear the Supers of bees. Saves time and bee stings.

Price, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Price, with board, 50c; \$4.80 for 10.

Bee Escape Boards

8 or 10 Frame. 30c each; 5 for \$1.40.

No. 28 Tinned Wire

No. 28 Tinned Wire is the most suitable wire for frames. We keep it on spools as listed.

$\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. spools. Each30c

1-lb. spools. Each50c

Honey Shipping Cases

In Flat
 1 10

All necessary Corrugated Paper, Drip

Paper and Nails, 24-lb., 2-inch glass \$0.55 \$4.50

Spur Wire Imbedder—Each.....35c

Hive Tool—Each50c

Super Springs—Each.....1c; per 100, 90c

Drone and Queen Traps—Each75c

Boardman Bee Feeder—Each.....20c

CHAMPION DOG FOODS



the bones. All phases of a dog's food requirements are satisfied with Champion Dog Foods.

Champion Dog Food is a complete and balanced diet for all ages and breeds of dogs. It is made from clean, fresh, wholesome ingredients. It contains a large content of fresh meat, white flour, whole wheat, corn meal and oat meal, iodine as a preventive of goiter, pure cod liver oil to furnish vitamins and prevent rickets, and various mineral salts to strengthen

CHAMPION DOG BISCUIT

This is the large whole biscuit for the mature dog.

2 lb. Package	\$ 0.35
5 lb. Package .....	.75
25 lb. bag	2.75
50 lb. bag	5.00
100 lbs. in bags.....	10.00



CHAMPION KIBBLED DOG FOOD

This is exactly the same as the whole biscuits excepting that it is broken into small pieces for convenience in feeding.

5 lb. bag	\$ 0.75
25 lb. bag	2.75
50 lb. bag	5.00
100 lbs. in bags.....	10.00



CHAMPION PUPPY BISCUIT

This is the small, thin biscuit made especially for the small dog and the growing pup.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package	\$ 0.30
25 lb. bag	2.75
50 lb. bag	5.00
100 lbs. in bags.....	10.00



CHAMPION PUPPY MEAL

This food is similar to "Kibbled" but it is ground finer for the pup just weaned and up to three or four months of age.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package	\$ 0.30
25 lb. bag	2.75
50 lb. bag	5.00
100 lbs. in bag.....	10.00



Let us send you a free copy of the Champion booklet on "The Proper Care and Feeding of Dogs."

Above prices are F. O. B. St. Joseph, Mo.

Insecticides and Fungicides

PRICES F. O. B. ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Devoe Pure Paris Green



ANALYSIS

Arsenious Oxide, combined with Copper, not less than.....50.0%
Water Soluble Arsenic, not more than..... 3.5%
The Old Reliable, a strong effective poison for Potato Bugs, Tobacco and other leaf-eating insects. Can be applied either dry or in a solution of water. DEVOE—the strongest and brightest Paris Green on the market.

For the convenience of the consumer we put Paris Green in

¼ lb. Fibre Cartons, each.....	\$0.25
1 lb. Fibre Cartons, each.....	.50
5 lb. Metal Containers, each.....	2.25
14 lb., Kits, lithographed, each.....	5.90

Devoe Bordeaux Mixture



Dry Powdered Form— FUNGICIDE—Analysis

Combined Copper—Equivalent to Metallic Copper 18%
Or Copper Oxide.....22.5%
Inert Ingredients 82%

DIRECTIONS

Shake the dry Bordeaux Mixture into water in the correct proportions and stir until thoroughly mixed.

For potatoes: Use at the rate of 7½ pounds Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water to make the equivalent of a 5-5-50 Mixture.

For many other vegetables and certain fruit trees: Use at the

rate of 5½ pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water, which will make the equivalent of a 4-4-50 Bordeaux Mixture. In case a 3-3-50 Mixture is desired, use at the rate of 4¼ pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture to 50 gallons of water.

Caution: Do not use for late spring or early summer spraying of apples or on tender foliage or stone fruits, such as peaches, plums and cherries.

"TWO-WAY SPRAY"

For Potatoes

If 5-5-50 mixture is desired use 7½ pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture and 2 to 3 pounds of Dry Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water.

For Many Other Vegetables and Certain Fruit Trees

If 4-4-50 mixture is desired use 5½ pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture and 1 to 1½ pounds of Dry Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water.

If 3-3-50 mixture is desired use 4¼ pounds of Dry Bordeaux Mixture and 1 to 1½ pounds of Dry Arsenate of Lead to 50 gallons of water.

IS PUT IN

1 lb. Metal Top and Bottom Cartons, each.....	\$0.40
4 lb. Double Bag—Non-sifting, each.....	1.10
12 lb. Double Bag—Non-sifting, each.....	3.25

Devoe Dry Lime Sulfur

DIRECTIONS

As a dormant spray for the control of San Jose and Oyster-Shell Scale, Peach-Leaf Curl and Peach Twig Borer, use 15 heaping tablespoonfuls to each gallon of water.

As a summer spray against Apple and Pear Scab, Apple Powdery Mildew and against Red Spiders and Rust Mites of Citrus fruits and Red Spiders of deciduous fruits, use 3 heaping tablespoonfuls

of Devoe Dry Lime Sulfur to each gallon of water. Add the usual quantity of Devoe Arsenate of Lead to the diluted spray for the control of codling moth and certain other chewing insects.

ANALYSIS

Active Ingredients more than.....	85%
Calcium Polysulphide	70%
Calcium Thiosulphate	5%
Sulphur	10%
Inert Ingredients less than.....	15%

DEVOE LIME SULFUR—Dry

For the convenience of the consumer we put up as follows:

	Each	Each
1 lb. pkg.....	\$0.30	25 lb. pkg.....\$ 4.00
5 lb. pkg.....	1.35	50 lb. pkg..... 7.50
10 lb. pkg.....	2.25	100 lb. pkg..... 12.50

MIXING DIRECTIONS

Gradually add the required amount of Dry Lime Sulfur to the water. Keep the solution agitated. When Arsenate of Lead is used in combination with Dry Lime Sulfur it should be added last.

The use of this material being beyond our knowledge and control and involving elements of risk to vegetation, we do not make any warranty expressed or implied as to the effects of such use, whether or not in accordance with directions or claims so to be.

CYANOGAS CALCIUM CYANIDE "G"

Greenhouse fumigant. Aphis, white fly, thrips, soft scale, and mealy bug and control for crop-destroying rodents.

Cyanogas "Grade A"—For moles, ground squirrels, rates and other pests. Lb., 70c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$8.50; 100 lbs., \$27.50.

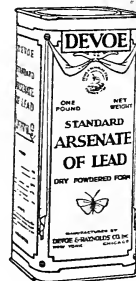
Write for leaflet.

Poison—Cannot be mailed.

Devoe Arsenate of Lead

Dry Powder Form

The Perfect Insecticide. An effective insecticide for leaf-eating insects and particularly suitable for very tender foliage. Due to the light, fluffy character of this material and its adhesive qualities it insures quick and effective control. Under favorable conditions will not injure the foliage. Can be used on Apple, Pear, Peach and Plum trees, Potatoes, Corn and Vegetables of all kinds that may be attacked by leaf-eating insects.



PUT IN

½ lb. Metal Top and Bottom Cartons, each.....	\$0.25
1 lb. Metal Top and Bottom Cartons, each.....	.40
4 lb. Double Bag—Non-sifting, each.....	1.15
24 lb. Double Bags—Each	5.25

Devoe "Sure Noxem"

Dry Powder Form
YOUR GARDEN GUARD
INSECTICIDES—TO MOST LEAF-EATING
INSECTS



One of the best vegetables and shrubbery insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying worms and insects.

WHAT TO USE IT ON

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato Plants, Cucumber Vines, Melon Vines, Currant Bushes, Gooseberry Bushes, Vegetables and Flowers of all kinds attacked by Leaf-eating Insects.

HOW TO USE IT

"Sure-Noxem" is Always Ready!

No water, spray pumps or sprinklers to bother with. The handy container allows you to dust "Sure-Noxem" direct. Shake the powder early in the morning while the dew is still on. Dusting a plant when dry will show little results. Don't wait until the insects multiply—use "Sure-Noxem" when they first appear. Dust Freely.

ANALYSIS

Active Ingredients:

Paris Green	04%
Sulphur	06%
Inert Ingredients	90%

100%

Arsenic, expressed as Metallic Arsenic.....1.5%

Arsenic in water soluble forms as Metallic

Arsenic

1 lb. Sifter Top Cartons. Each.....\$0.25

Devoe Lime and Sulphur Solution

A FERTILIZER, A SHEEP DIP, A FUNGICIDE. It is generally conceded that the best defense against SAN JOSE SCALE and kindred enemies of the orchard, is in spraying with a solution of Lime and Sulphur. The experimental stations and leading orchardists now generally recommend its use.

1/4 gallon cans, each.....	\$0.40
1 gallon cans, each.....	1.00
5 gallon kits, each.....	3.00

Tobacco Dust—One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for destroying lice and worms on cabbage, striped bug on melons, cucumbers, and squashes, and other insects. It is best to dust on your plants when the dew is on, as it will stick better. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 80c; 25 lbs., \$1.75; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Hammond's Slug Shot—One of the best vegetable insecticides in use. Specially recommended for destroying the cabbage worm, potato bug, tobacco worm, and other insects that prey on vegetation. Gardeners need have no fear about applying this, as it is not dangerous to handle like paris green, etc. Non-poisonous to human life Price, 5 lb. pkgs., 75c.

"Black Leaf 40"—Tobacco Extract is the strongest extract of tobacco made, being 40% pure nicotine. "Black Leaf 40" is non-volatile, so that the full strength is available. Is most valuable as a spray on trees and bushes against aphids and thrip. Dilute 1 to 500. 1 oz. bottle, 35c; 1/2 lb., \$1.25; 2 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$11.85.

Volck—The Scientific Insecticide for nursery, greenhouse and garden. Controls scale insects, mealy bug, white flies, red spiders, rust mites, aphids and thrips. Pint, 75c; qt., \$1.00; gal., \$3.00; 5 gal., \$12.00.

Nicotine Dust Kills Aphids

Is the result of careful investigations and experiments to combine nicotine with a special combination dust carrier which permits of the application of nicotine in a smoky dust. This dust is so fine that it resembles smoke and penetrates even to the underside of the leaves. It really gasses the Aphids, Chinch, Thrips, etc., to death, and they stay dead.

Aphids are very prolific, the young being produced six per day and begin to reproduce when six days old. Therefore, a dust to be effective must be 100 per cent efficient. If you only kill 90 per cent of the Aphids you will have just as many in two days as you had before. Nicotine Dust gets practically 100 per cent results and is practical and effective.

Melon and cucumber growers should keep Nicotine Dust on hand at all time and be prepared to kill the aphids as soon as they appear.

Nicotine Dust is very effective in killing False Chinch Bugs on radishes, turnips, spinach and lettuce.

The old way to kill the Black Squash Bug was to catch him, lay him on a rock and hit him with another rock. Nicotine Dust will kill all the young squash bugs and some of the old ones. If you keep the young ones killed there will soon be no old ones.

Nicotine Dust kills Onion Thrips. This dust when blown on the plants reaches the Thrips readily and kills them; resulting in thrifty plants when otherwise the crops might be destroyed.

The killing of Aphids should be a community enterprise. Get all the growers together, order Nicotine Dust in quantities and get all the Aphids in your neighborhood.

If you notice your melon vines with a few leaves curled examine the underside and you will probably find Aphids.

Price, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 25 lbs., \$6.50; 100 lbs., \$25.00.

Unequalled for Lawn and Garden



Wizard Sheep Manure is the most dependable and effective lawn and garden manure. It produces a thick velvety green lawn that will withstand the summer drouth. In the flower garden it causes increased growth and healthy green foliage and vivid colored flowers. It is easily applied by anyone and is recommended by landscape

gardeners because it always produces wonderful results.

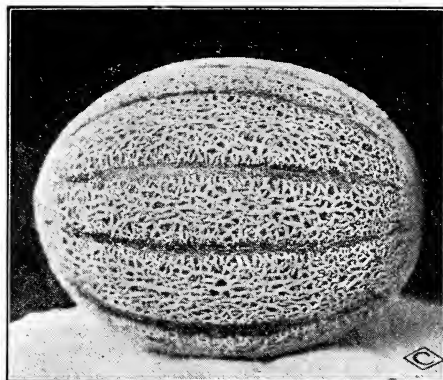
In making new lawns—pulverize the surface soil well and broadcast at the rate of 6 to 10 lbs. per 100 square feet, raking well into the surface soil. Sow seed and roll.

For renovating all lawns, use 6 lbs. per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil previous to sowing seed.

Liquid manure—for house plants and window boxes is made by mixing one pound of Sheep Manure in 5 gallons of water. Use twice daily.

Per 100 lb. bag, \$2.75; 50 lb. bag, \$1.50; 25 lb. bag, \$1.25.

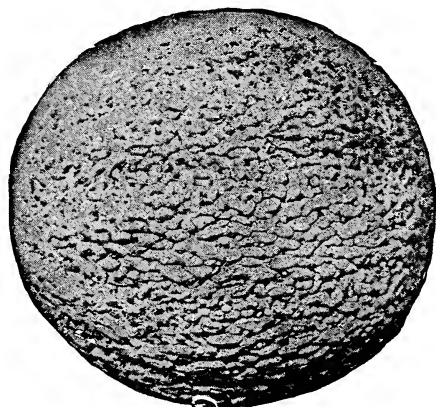
BONE MEAL is an excellent fertilizer. It contains nitrogen and phosphate chiefly, and a good percentage of lime, which tends to sweeten the soil for flowers, lawns, and field. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 75c; 100 lbs., \$4.50.



BURRELL GEM CANTALOUPE, Selected Stock

A great commercial variety. An abundant yielder, often produces 5 to 25 melons to the hill. Meat is a rich pink color, very thick and fine grained. The flavor cannot be surpassed. The rind is covered with a closely packed gray netting except the narrow strip between the ribs which is not netted. The shape is ideal, averaging 6 inches long and tapering at the end. Matures in about 75 days. This special strain meets the requirements of the ultra-critical planter in his most extensive operations.

Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



POLLOCK 10-25 (Gold Lined)

Special Strain. It is a salmon tinted Cantaloupe and by all odds the most successful of any introduced of the Rocky Ford types. The fruits are extremely uniform, heavily netted with no trace of ribs, and the vines are rust-resistant. It is fairly early and its long distance shipping qualities are surpassed by no other melon. The melon cuts with a golden center, generally shading out to emerald green near the rind. Pollock 10-25 suits the commercial grower, for it produces abundantly of even, well-sized, netted melons which pack evenly and get on the market as early as other similar sorts. So uniform are they that if decently picked there is scarcely a cull left as waste. You can bank on this sort. It is unquestionably the finest Rocky Ford melon introduced in many years. The seed we offer you is saved from crown cut fruits only. You can rely upon our special stock to meet the most exacting requirements.

Price: Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; 1 lb., \$2.00.

Send Your Orders to

CHESMORE SEED COMPANY

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

INDEX

Alfalfa	52	Feterita	55	Parsley	30
Asters	8	Field Seeds	2-52	Peas	28-29
Asparagus	3-9	Flower Seeds	36-48	Peony Roots	48
Beans	10-11	Fungicides	62-63	Peppers	7-27
Bee Supplies	60-61	Gladioli Bulbs	49	Perennial Roots	51
Beets	6, 12	Gourd	41	Plant Food	58
Bird Bath Dishes	57	Grass Seeds	54	Poultry Feed	58
Bird Medicines	57	Hardy Lilies	48	Poultry Remedies	59
Bird Seed	57	Herbs	15	Poultry Supplies	59
Borecole	20	Insecticides	62-63	Pumpkins	30
Brome Grass	54	Kaffir	55	Radishes	7, 31-32
Brussels Sprouts	4-15	Kale	20	Rape	55
Cabbage	5, 13-14	Kentucky Blue Grass	54	Red Top Grass	54
Cages, Bird	57	Kohl Rabi	20	Ruta-Baga	35
Calf Meal	58	Leek	20	Salsify	32
Caladium	48	Lettuce	6, 20-21	Salvia	44
Canary Birds	57	Mangels	12	Seed Corn	55
Canna Bulbs	49	Meadow Fescue	54	Seed Cups	56
Cantaloupe	3	Melons	4-22-25	Soy Beans	56
Carrots	4-12	Millets	55	Spinach	32
Cauliflower	6-14	Milo Maize	55	Sweet Peas	45
Celery	15	Mushroom	25	Swiss Chard	12
Chick Feed	58	Muskmelons	23-25	Sudan Grass	55
Clover	52-53	Mustard	21	Squashes	4-23
Collards	15	Novelties	3-8	Tobacco	34
Corn, Seed	56	Okra	27	Tomatoes	3, 33-34
Corn, Sweet	4, 16-17	Onion	25-26	Timothy	53
Corn Salad	15	Onion Sets	26	Tube Roses	48
Cow Peas	56	Orchard Grass	54	Turnips	35
Cucumbers	6, 18-19	Pansies	8	Vegetable Seeds	4-35
Dahlia Bulbs	50	Parsnips	30	Watermelons	3-22-23
Dog Foods	61			Zinnias	8
Egg Plant	19				
Endive	19				

Number of Years That Seeds Retain Their Vitality

Vegetables	Years	Vegetables	Years	Vegetables	Years
Artichoke	5 to 6	Endive	5 to 6	Pumpkin	8 to 10
Asparagus	2 to 3	Egg Plant	1 to 2	Parsley	2 to 3
Beans	2 to 3	Leek	1 to 2	Parsnip	1
Beets	3 to 4	Lettuce	3 to 4	Pepper	1 to 2
Cucumber	8 to 10	Melon	8 to 10	Rhubarb	1 to 2
Cauliflower	5 to 6	Mustard	3 to 4	Squash	8 to 10
Carrots	2	Okra	1 to 2	Spinach	3 to 4
Celery	2 to 3	Onion	1 to 2	Turnip	2 to 6
Corn (on cob)	2 to 3	Pea	5 to 6	Tomato	2 to 3

Planting Calendar

FEBRUARY. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery, Carrot, Broccoli, Cucumber, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Tomato.

MARCH. Sow in Hot Bed.—Early Beets, Cabbage and Carrots, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflower, Celery, Cucumber, Egg Plant, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Parsley, Peas, Pepper, Radish, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Beet, Early Cabbage, Carrot Cress, Lettuce, Onion, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Early Turnip, Potatoes, Onion Sets, English Bean, Mustard.

APRIL. Sow in Hot Bed.—Cucumber, Egg Plant, Melon, Pepper, Tomato. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Melon, Onion, Parsley, Parsnip, Peas, Radish, Round Spinach, Turnip, Sage, Potatoes, Top Onions.

MAY. Plant in Open Ground.—Asparagus, Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Late Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Lettuce, Melon, Okra, Onion, Parsley,

Parsnip, Peas, Potatoes, Radish, Rhubarb, Kohl Rabi, Salsify, Round Spinach, Squash, Tomato, Early Turnip, Herbs.

JUNE. Plant in Open Ground.—Lima Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Carrot, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Lettuce, Nasturtium, Okra, Peas, Potatoes, Parsnip, Radish, Spinach, Squashes, Ruta Baga, Melons and Herbs.

JULY. Plant in Open Ground.—Beans, Beets, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Sweet Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Late Cabbage, Kale, Kohl Rabi, Nasturtium, Okra, Parsnip, Winter Radish, Spinach, Squash, Turnip, Ruta Baga, Peas.

AUGUST. Plant in Open Ground.—Bush Beans, Late Celery, Late Cabbage, Cucumber, Lettuce, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

SEPTEMBER. Plant in Open Ground.—Cabbage, Cauliflower and Lettuce for wintering in cold-frames. Asparagus, Celery, Kale, Mustard, Winter Radish, Spinach, Turnip.

Guide For Planters

TIME REQUIRED FOR MATURITY OF DIFFERENT GARDEN CROPS RECKONED FROM DAY OF PLANTING

Days		Days		Days	
Beans—Shell	65 to 75	Corn	70 to 120	Radish	30 to 40
Beans—String	45 to 65	Egg Plant	150 to 160	Squash—Summer	60 to 65
Beet—Table	65	Lettuce—Heading	65	Squash—Winter	125
Beets—Stock	100 to 120	Melon—Water	120 to 140	Tomato	150
Cabbage—Early	105	Melon—Musk	120 to 140	Turnip	60 to 70
Cabbage—Late	120	Onion	135 to 150	Spinach, average	45 to 65
Cauliflower	110	Pepper	140 to 150		

NUMBER OF PLANTS TO THE ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants	Dis. apart	No. plants
12x 1 in.	522,720	24x24 in.	10,890	36x36 in.	4,840	60x60 in.	1,743
12x 3 in.	174,240	30x 1 in.	209,088	42x12 in.	12,446	8x 1 ft.	5,445
12x12 in.	43,560	30x 6 in.	34,848	42x24 in.	6,223	8x 3 ft.	1,815
16x 1 in.	392,040	30x12 in.	17,424	42x36 in.	4,148	8x 8 ft.	680
18x 1 in.	348,480	30x16 in.	13,068	48x12 in.	10,890	10x 1 ft.	4,356
18x 3 in.	116,160	30x20 in.	10,454	48x18 in.	7,790	10x 6 ft.	726
18x12 in.	29,040	30x24 in.	8,712	48x24 in.	5,445	10x10 ft.	435
18x18 in.	19,360	30x30 in.	6,970	48x30 in.	4,356	12x 1 ft.	3,630
20x 1 in.	313,635	36x 3 in.	58,080	48x36 in.	3,630	12x 6 ft.	736
20x20 in.	15,681	36x12 in.	14,520	48x48 in.	2,723	12x12 ft.	302
24x 1 in.	261,360	36x18 in.	9,680	60x36 in.	2,901	16x 1 ft.	2,722
24x18 in.	15,520	36x24 in.	7,260	60x48 in.	2,178	16x16 ft.	170

LEGAL AND CUSTOMARY WEIGHTS PER BUSHEL

AND QUANTITIES USUALLY SOWN PER ACRE

Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre	Pounds Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre
60 Alfalfa	20 lbs.	56 Jerusalem Corn, drills	8 to 12 lbs.
48 Barley	2 1/2 bu.	50 Kaffir Corn, drills	8 to 12 lbs.
52 Buckwheat	30 to 60 lbs.	50 Kaffir Corn, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.
14 Bluegrass—Kentucky	2 to 3 bu.	50 Lawn Grass	1 lb. to 800 sq. ft.
24 Bluegrass—English	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	50 Millet, German	1/2 to 1 bu.
60 Beans—Garden	1 bu.	50 Millet, Siberian	1/2 to 1 1/2 bu.
46 Beans—Castor	4 to 5 lbs.	30 Millet, Japanese	8 to 12 lbs.
56 Beans—Lima	40 to 60 lbs.	58 Mustard	10 to 12 lbs.
60 Beans—Navy	1/2 bu.	50 Milo Maize, drills	8 to 12 lbs.
30 Bermuda Grass	5 lbs.	32 Oats	2 to 3 bu.
14 Bromus Inermis	15 to 20 lbs.	32 Onion Sets, Bottom	7 to 8 bu.
48 Broom Corn	8 to 12 lbs.	28 Onion Sets, Top	5 to 6 bu.
60 Clover, White	6 to 8 lbs.	14 Orchard Grass	2 to 3 bu.
60 Clover, Red	8 to 12 lbs.	60 Peas, Field, broadcast	2 to 3 bu.
60 Clover, Alsike	6 to 8 lbs.	60 Peas, Garden, smooth	3 bu.
60 Clover, Crimson	10 to 15 lbs.	56 Peas, Garden, wrinkled	3 bu.
60 Clover, Mammoth	8 to 12 lbs.	22 Peanuts	1 pk.
60 Cow Peas	1/2 to 1 bu.	60 Potatoes, Irish	8 to 12 bu.
70 Corn, on ear	1/2 bu.	14 Red Top, Fancy, solid	10 to 12 lbs.
56 Corn, shelled	1/2 bu.	24 Red Top, chaff	30 to 40 lbs.
— Corn, Pop	6 to 8 lbs.	50 Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast	5 lbs.
50 Cane, in drills	8 to 12 lbs.	56 Rye	1 1/2 to 2 bu.
50 Cane, broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	24 Rye Grass, English	30 to 40 lbs.
30 Cottonseed	—	40 Speltz	2 1/2 bu.
56 Flax	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	— Sweet Corn	6 qts.
24 Fescue, meadow	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	24 Sunflower, Russian	8 lbs.
44 Hemp	1/2 to 1 bu.	45 Timothy	12 lbs.
25 Johnson Grass	1 bu.	60 Wheat	1 1/2 to 2 bu.

NUMBER OF VEGETABLE SEEDS REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE

Quan. per Acre	Quan. per Acre
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants	1 1/2 lbs.
Beans, Dwarf, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill	1 bu.
Beans, 2 qts. to 200 hills	1/2 bu.
Beet, Garden, 1 oz. to 100 feet drill	8 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Carrot, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	2 1/2 lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	5 oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants	4 oz.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 8 hills	1 lb.
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants	8 oz.
Endive, 1 oz. to 300 feet of drill	4 1/2 lbs.
Garlic, 1 lb. to ten feet	—
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants	4 oz.
Kohl Rabi, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 lbs.
Lettuce, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Musk Melon, 1 oz. to 100 hills	1-3 lbs.
Melon, Water, 1 oz. to 25 hills	1 1/2-4 lbs.
Nasturtium, 1 oz. to 50 feet of drill	15 lbs.
Okra, 1 oz. to 100 feet of drill	10 lbs.
Onion Seed, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed for sets	50 to 70 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 feet of drill	8 bu.
Parsnips, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	5 lbs.
Parsley, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	3 lbs.
Peas, Garden, 1 qt. to 150 feet of drill	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1500 plants	4 oz.
Pumpkin, 1 qt. to 300 hills	4 lbs.
Radish, 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill	10-12 lbs.
Salsify, 1 oz. to 60 feet of drill	8 lbs.
Spinach, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	20 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants	3 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	2 lbs.

Because of the many outside conditions, such as soil and climatic conditions, involved in the production of any crop, the Chesmore Seed Company in common with all American seed houses, disclaim responsibility as to the crops raised from seed we sell. The utmost care is used in the selection of seed we offer and if at any time failure to secure proper results caused from some fault in the seeds themselves, the Chesmore Seed Company assumes responsibility not for the crop, but to the extent of the amount of money paid for the seeds, if we are immediately advised in case of any failure.

We wish it understood that all our stocks are sold under the following conditions: WE DO NOT WARRANT in any way, expressed or implied, the contents or the descriptions, purity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, plants, shrubs or trees sold by us, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept these goods on above terms, no sale is made thereof, and he must return them at once, and money will be refunded. Subject to above conditions, we make this sale at the moderate prices at which we sell our goods.

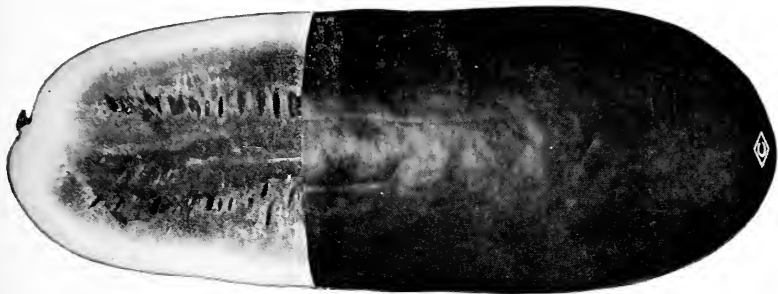
SELECT STRAINS MELON SEED

For Critical Growers

We wish to call especial attention to these varieties offered from BURRELL'S SELECTED STOCKS, which were chosen for their real merits.

This seed is not ordinary strains but is selected from the earliest and most perfect melons, therefore insuring perfect types and high quality. Very superior to ordinary strains offered at low prices.

EXTRA SELECT TOM WATSON WATERMELON



This is a special strain of stock seed saved only from the hearts of the earliest and most select melons. No melon weighing less than 30 to 40 pounds is cut. It is a large size and the flavor is delicious. Extra long melon of attractive appearance, uniform in shape and quality. The fact that it can be transported long distances will recommend it to all growers for market.

Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET WATERMELON

Extra selected seed. The flesh is very bright rich red and is exceedingly sweet, tender and luscious. The rind is not tough or thick enough for long distance shipping but this is a prime favorite for local markets and home use. In good soil will yield melons weighing 40 to 50 lbs. The hardy vines are remarkably prolific. It is quite early, a good feature for the commercial grower. Only the choicest hand selected seed is permitted in this lot.



Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.

THE VAUGHAN (Special Strain) CUCUMBER



A very handsome emerald green variety, unequalled for market gardener and greenhouse culture. It is the ideal forcing variety as well as for field. The fruits are 12 to 16 inches long, uniform in shape and size. This makes a Cucumber firm and of good keeping quality, light seeder. You can have greenhouse Cucumbers raised outdoors if you plant this wonderful new variety. It is the finest table Cucumber for the home garden.

Price: Pkt., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; 1 lb., \$2.50.



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rarest gifts if you have no
flower garden of your own*



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